The Literary Digest

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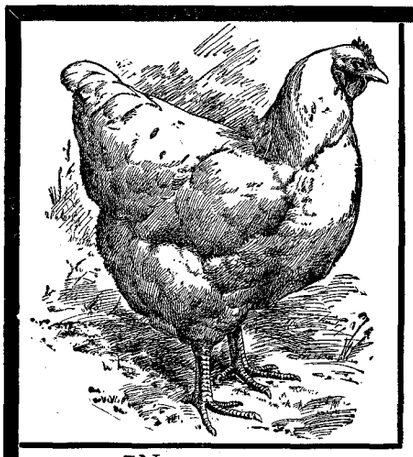

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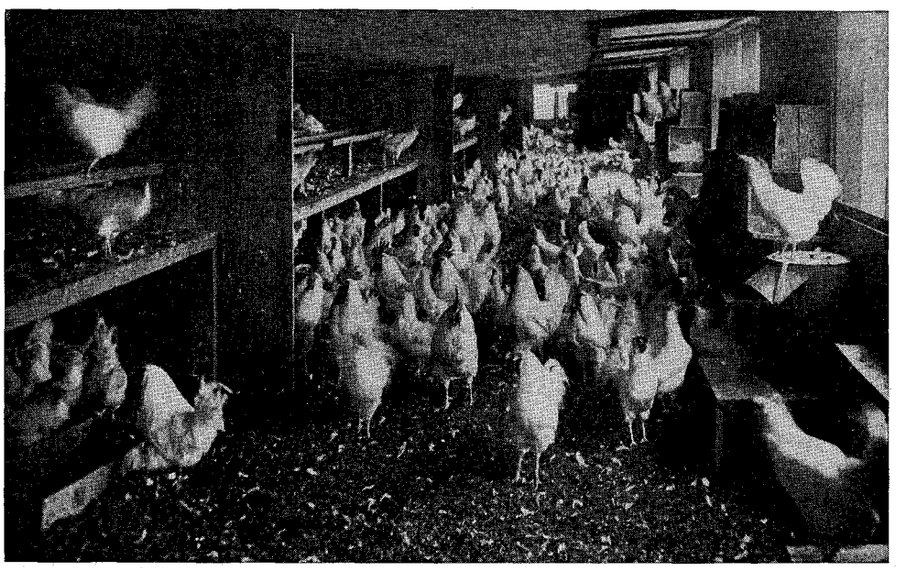

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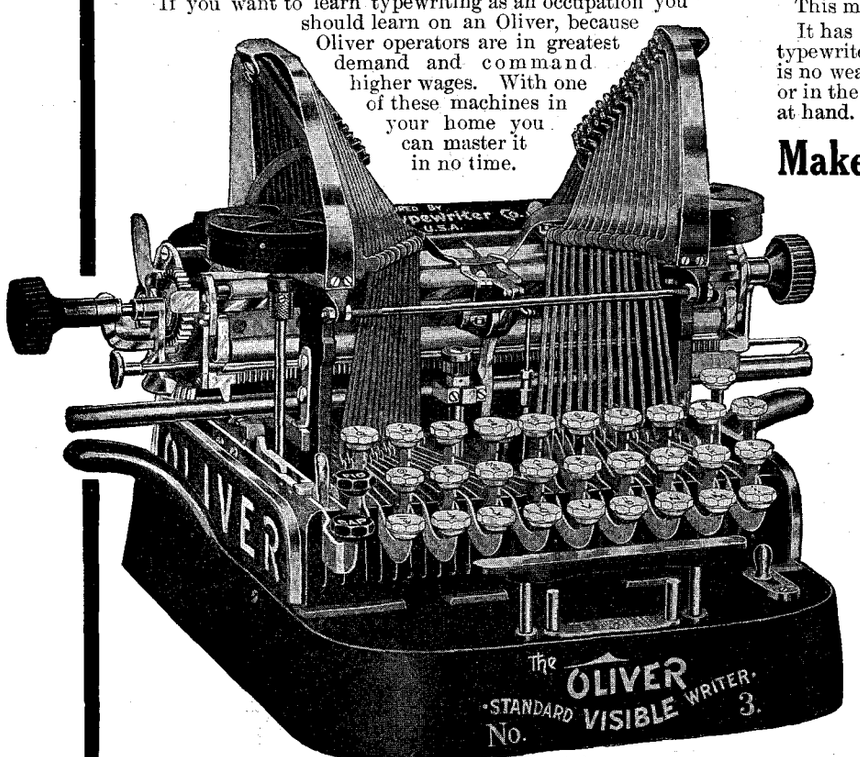

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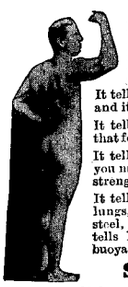

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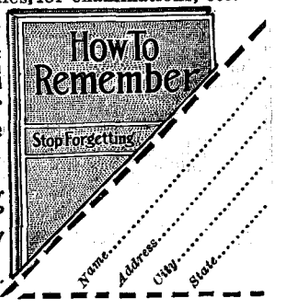

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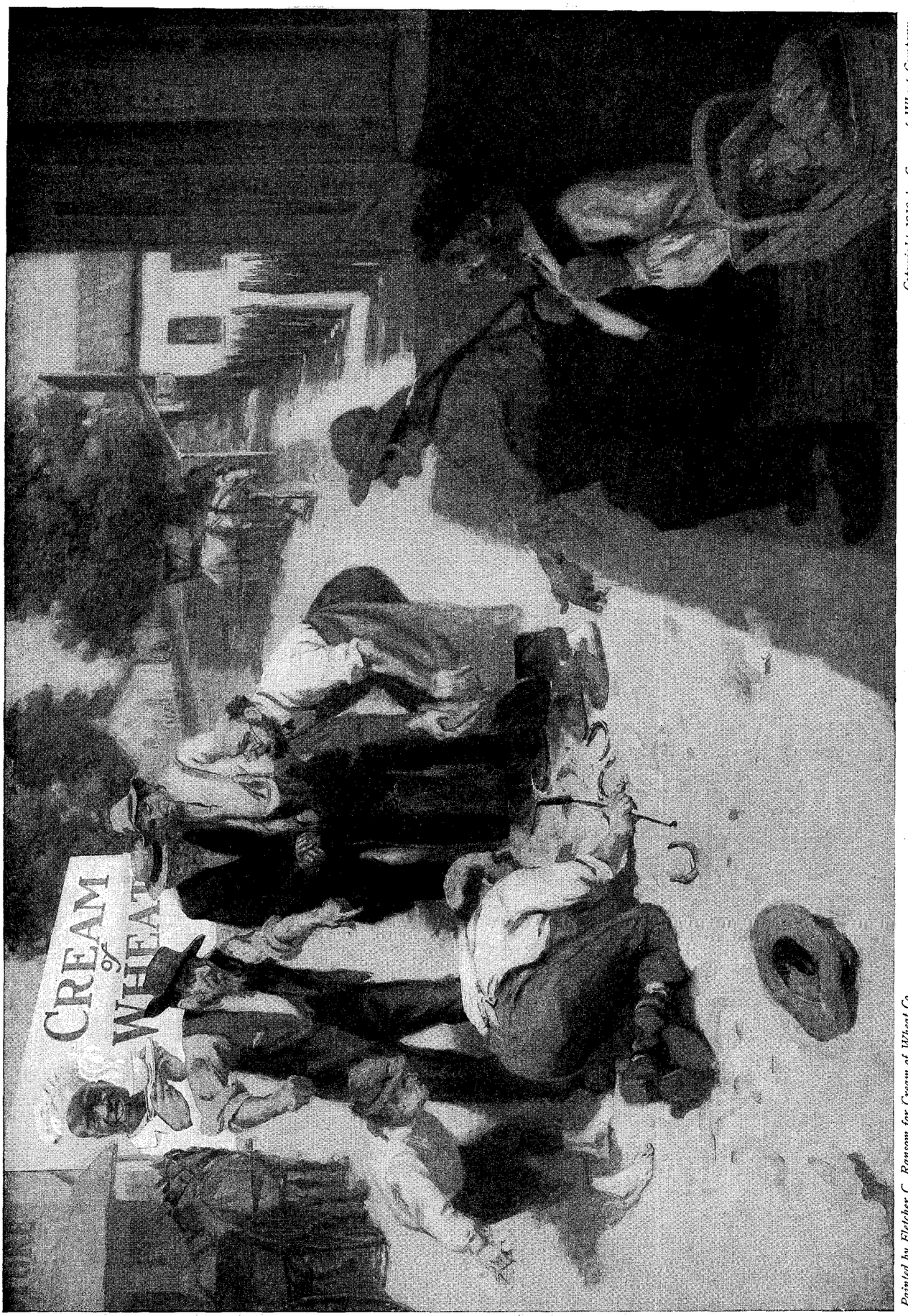

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VOL. XLI., No. 18 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1071

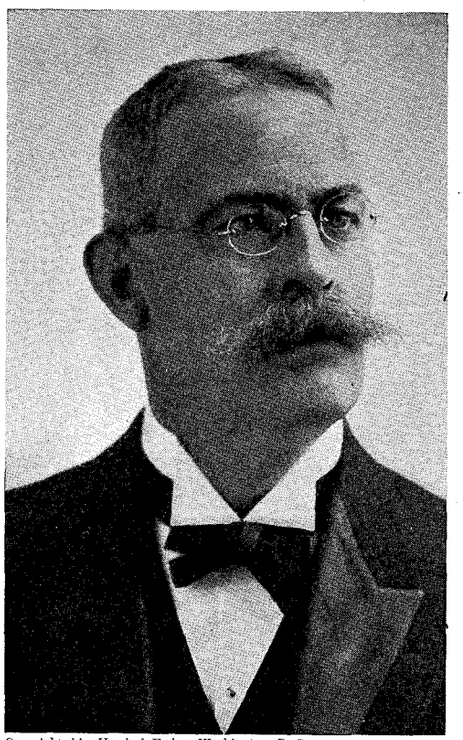
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. WELLMAN'S SEA FLIGHT

THAT WALTER WELLMAN "has added another to the great romances of the sea and air" is a statement advanced by the New York *Evening Mail* without any likelihood of its being challenged. As the London *Daily Telegraph* remarks, "Wellman and his five associates are secure in the fame which justly attaches to heroic pioneers." But aside from this aspect of the adventure, the first attempt to cross the Atlantic by balloon seems to have chiefly imprest American newspapers as a vindication of Mr. Wellman's sincerity and courage, and as a fresh demonstration of the shortcomings of the dirigible—the latter in spite of the fact that the *America* broke all previous records of dirigible balloons for distance traveled, for time in the air, and for seafaring. The distance traveled, according to the computation of Navigator Simon, was 1,008 miles; the time in the air, 71½ hours.

"The wits of the press are silenced, and Walter Wellman's fellow journalists all along the line are undone," exclaims the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, which confesses itself among those who "have launched volley after volley of banal ridicule" against various other sensational and much advertised undertakings with which Mr. Wellman's name has been connected in the past. In a tone of humorous contrition *The Telegraph* goes on to say:

"We knocked where we might have boosted and we casually greeted the simple faith of a pathfinder with the grin sardonic. We held aloof and beguiled the tedious waiting moments with incredulous sneers. We have been cheap, like a nickel automaton, or a Pittsburg councilman dickering for graft. Moreover, we know it and we apologize. And now we are willing to believe in Wellman to the uttermost; also to the 'hindermost,' to assume that he has never been understood. He tried his best to reach the North Pole by boat and by balloon, and if ever he sends out advance notices of a voyage to the moon, it will be advisable for the curious to point their opera-glasses skyward."



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WALTER WELLMAN,

Whose attempt to cross the Atlantic by airship has fired the imagination of two continents.

Wellman actually took greater chances than any traveler before him, declares the Washington *Post*, which adds that the fog enveloping the air-ship at the start "well typifies the impenetrable conditions which lay ahead of the expedition throughout its progress." The splendid courage of these aeronauts, their perilous risks, and their fortunate safety, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "does not change the essential fact that the dirigible balloon has failed again of its purpose." We are reminded that it is the sport of winds, and it steadily loses gas. The same paper admits, however, that the recent trip of a dirigible from Paris to London has startled all Europe, such possibilities does it reveal for the attack of cities, camps, and forts in time of war. The abandonment of the *America*, comments the New York *World*, "will confirm the impression caused by the wreck of one *Zeppelin* after another that the dirigible is far from achieving the mastery of the air. It is too big and too frail." The Wellman experiment, thinks the New York *Press*, "has almost finally removed the dirigible balloon from the field of potential practicality in transportation to that of a very exciting and hazardous sport." But "the reckless pluck of Wellman is the world's toast," declares the New York *American*, and *The Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, thinks that the venture, tho unsuccessful, "will influence human thought and human endeavor through all the time that is to come."

Turning to the English press, we find the London *Daily Mail* declaring that "sooner or later the Atlantic assuredly will be crossed by the air route, and on that day the name of Wellman will be remembered as the first of the Atlantic air-ship pioneers, but before that feat is accomplished the dirigible must be brought to a pitch of

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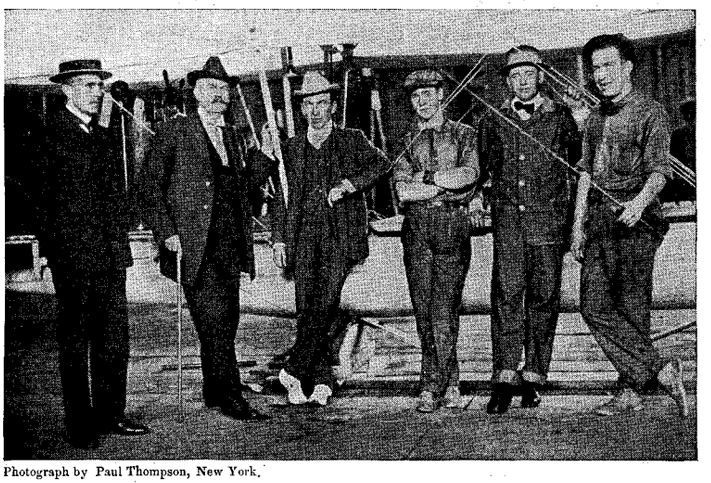
THE CAT THAT CAME BACK.

This kitten was the crew's mascot, and seemed to have a foreboding of failure. We read in the *America*'s log that during the first 24 hours of the strange voyage she "seemed put out," refused food, and at times "howled pitifully."



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York.

MR. WELLMAN AND HIS COMRADES.

On Mr. Wellman's right stands J. Murray Simon, navigator. On his left are: Melvin Vaniman, inventor and chief engineer of the *America*, whom Mr. Wellman describes as "a great mechanical genius"; Frederick Aubert, assistant engineer, and the youngest member of the crew; J. K. Irwin, wireless operator; and Louis Loud, assistant engineer, who had previously accompanied Wellman and Vaniman in their attempts to reach the North Pole by balloon.

THE "AMERICA'S" CREW.

perfection which as yet it has far from reached." And the London *Morning Post* remarks:

"Crossing the Atlantic in an air-ship is one of those enterprises which public opinion will regard as impossible until it is actually accomplished. . . . It is possible that no dirigible balloon yet constructed would be capable of surmounting the difficulties of an Atlantic crossing, but the recognition of this fact will merely lead inventors to remedy present defects and to increase the power of air-ships until they succeed in producing a vessel which can travel safely over the sea for days together.

"The *Great Eastern* was a failure, yet she was the forerunner of such splendid ships as the *Mauretania* and the *Lusitania*, and it may be said that it was the imagination which inspired her construction, coupled with added knowledge and experience, that rendered possible the great ocean greyhounds of the present day."

Mr. Wellman and Mr. Vaniman, his partner in the enterprise, are both still confident that the Atlantic can be crossed by air-ship, altho Mr. Wellman confesses that he has some doubt as to whether the undertaking is really worth while, "except from the standpoint of experiment and adventure." Writing in the New York *Times*, which was one of his backers, he says:

"We think we know how a ship to achieve such a voyage must be built—larger than the late *America*, with greater lifting force, more powerful engines, greater resources of reserve gas and ballast, and a method of overcoming the fluctuations of buoyancy due to expansion and contraction which shall be vastly superior to the equilibrator we tested out in our recent experiment."

All accounts agree that the chief anxiety throughout the voyage was caused by the behavior of the two-ton steel "equilibrator," which was the distinctive feature of the *America*. This equilibrator, dragging like a great snake over the waves, served its purpose admirably in still weather, but in a gale tugged and wrenched at the air-ship in a way that continually threatened disaster. "The engines were not powerful enough, and the equilibrator was a sad mistake," declares Mr. Wellman. Yet Mr. Vaniman, the *America's* designer, says in a signed article in the New York *Times*:

"Don't let the idea get out that the equilibrator failed us. If we hadn't carried it we never would have anything like the record we did. It held us down. If we went 3,200 feet on a warm day with it, what do you think we would have made when the sun shone without it?

"It failed only in that it dragged too much in puffing, fresh winds. Then the air-ship would be driven at a rate the equilibrator would not let it make. . . . . .

"Something that does the work without proving the drag that we found this equilibrator will solve the situation. I think I have in mind the kind of a thing I want to try out next."

His next air-ship, he says, "will be thinner in girth, many, many feet longer from nose to stern, and will have three times the engine power of the one that we have lost."

In Mr. Wellman's account of his voyage, as published in *The Times*, we read:

"We were a happy half-dozen that foggy Saturday morning when we set sail from Atlantic City. . . . . .

"We were off on a voyage whose end no man could foresee. That we hoped to reach the far side of the ocean is true. But we had no great degree of confidence. We knew and said that we were engaged in a great scientific experiment, and we determined that whatever might be the outcome of that experiment the whole should constitute an adventure worth while. For in my creed an adventure which stirs the hearts of men and causes the blood to run faster and takes the minds of the people away from the humdrum, breadwinning and money-making affairs of our everyday life is always worth while."

For a time the weather continued good, and the wind favorable, altho the motors soon developed eccentricities. During the first night out the wind shifted and threatened to drive the *America* back to land. Of this stage of the adventure Mr. Wellman says:

"And so the motor was kept running hour after hour all through that long and stormy night. Showers of sparks escaped from the red-hot exhaust pipe, flew backward with terrific force in the strong currents produced by the propellers, and illumined the varnished canvas sides of the car and silk and cotton envelop of the great balloon.

"It was with strange and not wholly pleasant feelings that we stood and watched these aerial fireworks. A combination of belching fire, 345,000 cubic feet of highly inflammable hydrogen, and three tons of volatile gasoline was not one to inspire confidence or contentment."

On Sunday night a real gale blew out of the Northwest, with results, says Mr. Wellman, "which none of us will ever forget":

"The steel sea serpent with its two tons of weight rode

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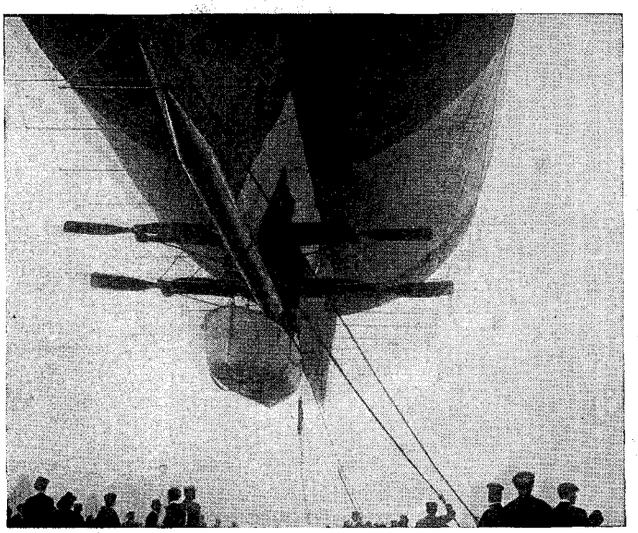

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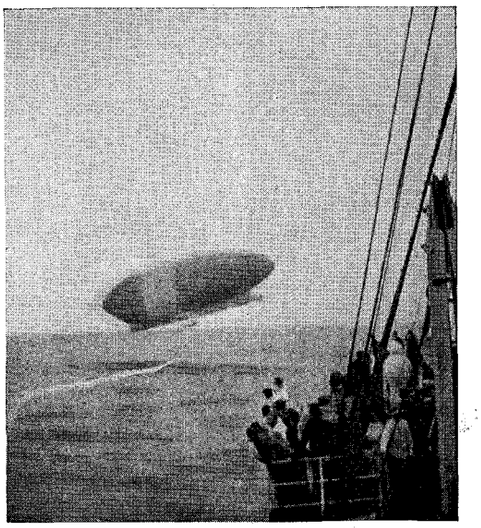
THE DEPARTURE FROM ATLANTIC CITY SATURDAY MORNING.



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THE RESCUE BY THE "TRENT" TUESDAY MORNING.

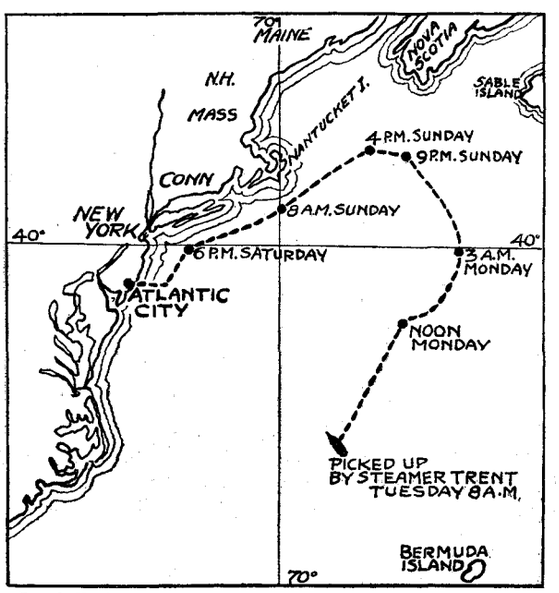
THE START AND THE FINISH.

heavily in the seas. Its drag in the water acted like a sea anchor upon the ship, and in the gusts of wind and the surging waves dragged her down toward the surface of the water. It became a serious question if we could keep her afloat. The danger was that in the heaviest of these gusts and the strongest pulls of the drag rope, the ship would be forced so near to the crests of the waves that the lifeboat would strike and be torn loose from her shackles. And the loss of the lifeboat meant simply the loss of our lives if ever it should become necessary to bring the *America* down to the sea away from land or help.

"There was another danger: that the pull of the equilibrator tackle upon the steel car of the air-ship would snap some of the steel stays, weaken the structure, and lead to its collapse."

Monday morning brought calmer weather, tho the wind continued to carry them far out of their course. During the day they lost much of their gas, and had to lighten the *America* by throwing overboard one of their motors and much of their gasoline. At 4:30 Tuesday morning they sighted the steamship *Trent*, bound from Bermuda to New York. As the *America* did not have enough gas to keep afloat more than a day longer, its crew took to the lifeboat and were picked up by the *Trent*. Describing this strange meeting in mid-ocean, Mr. Wellman says:

"Mr. Vaniman poured gasoline upon some waste, hooked the ball upon a wire, and, lighting it, let the blazing mass far down below the air-ship. It must have been a strange scene which presented itself to the eyes of the officers of the *Trent*—a huge but graceful air-ship floating through the dim light, and underneath it a blazing signal for attention. Now the *Trent* changed her course and came nearer, in response to our summons. 'Happy Jack' called with his wireless key, eliciting no response. Evidently the operator on the steamer was snug in his bunk. The next step was to bring out the blinker, and make Morse signals with flashes of light. These were responded to by the officers on the steamer's bridge and the *Trent* knew we wished her to stand by and give us help. A little later the steamer's wireless man having been awakened, conversation was carried on between the two craft. All these circumstances and all those which followed—the meeting of the ship of the air and the ship of the sea, the electric and wireless communication between them that one might tender her services to the other and aid in securing the safety of her crew—were all unexampled in the history of navigation. Fortunate indeed were the passengers of the Bermuda liner to witness such an unparalleled event; and none of them regretted having been roused out of bed before daylight to see the strange spectacle."



From the New York "Times."

MR. WELLMAN'S OWN CHART OF THE FLIGHT.

CENSUS "PADDING

CERTAIN Western cities which made extraordinary efforts to aid the census enumerators are thought likely to feel that republics are ungrateful after Census Director Durand has reduced their census returns to what he thinks is the proper figure. In Mr. Durand's letter to Secretary Nagel, which was recently given to the press, seven cities are named which "lisped in numbers," but when the "numbers came," they came in such a stream as to arouse suspicion in Washington. The city of Tacoma, for instance, where firemen, policemen, street-car conductors, school-children, and a goodly number of adult citizens became temporary enumerators during census week, in a frenzy of civic patriotism and apprehension lest the Federal officials should perchance skip somebody, was first credited with 116,268 inhabitants, a gain of 208 per cent. in ten years. A revised count, taken without Tacoman assistance, gives the city a population of 82,972. In other words, say the press, the census was padded by 33,296. The other cities named by Director

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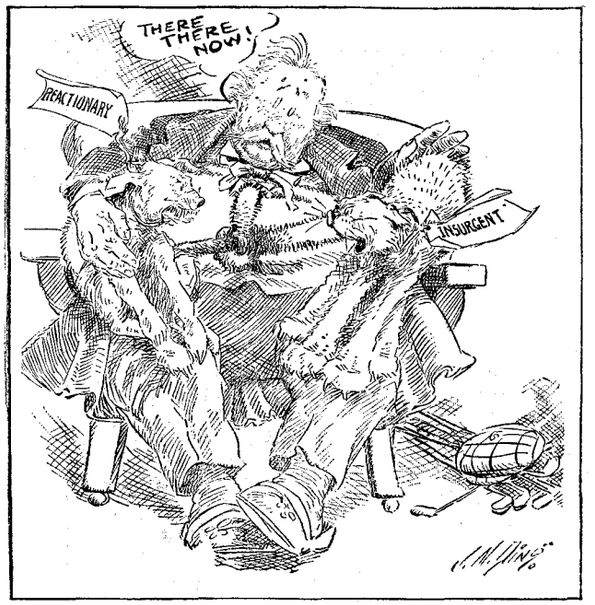
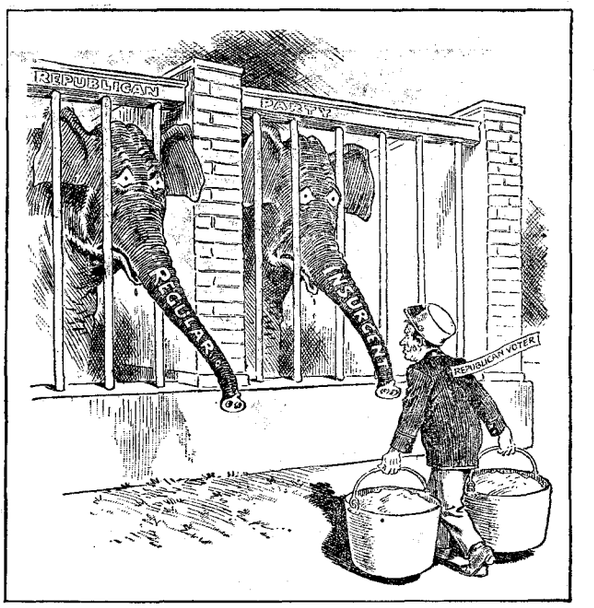


DOING HIS BEST TO KEEP 'EM TOGETHER.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*



TWO HUNGRY MOUTHS TO FEED.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

"DOUBLE, DOUBLE, TOIL AND TROUBLE."

Durand are Seattle and Aberdeen, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Boise, Ida.; Fort Smith, Ark.; and Minneapolis—"and there are others." Prompt disclaimers have come in from these municipalities accused of census fibbing. Special Agent Stacey Corwin, who is mentioned as one of the chief offenders in registering Tacoma's "fantom citizenry," protests: "There is nothing in it!" A committee of Minneapolis business men request the Associated Press to publish widely the fact that in their city there was only the slightest error, the original return of the local supervisor being "practically verified" by the Census Bureau's subsequent investigation.

In Tacoma, says Director Durand, the "padding" was done mainly by the use of slips printed by private individuals and containing the census questions. These were distributed very generally on street-corners and elsewhere and were filled out by thousands of people who either had already been enumerated or who were not permanent residents of the city, or were not entitled to be counted there. Suspicion was aroused when the census schedules were examined and found to contain an absurdly large number of families reporting many "roomers" and "lodgers."

Tacoma's "ambitious mendacity," as the New York *Globe* calls it, is "perfectly natural" in the eyes of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—"The youngster yearns for long pantaloons; the collective youngster, older grown, still yearns." So Tacoma wanted to be as big as Seattle. Then, proceeds *The Public Ledger:*

"Seattle, also listed as a sinner against the census, desires to be recognized as San Francisco's rival. Portland, too, blushing among the accused, sought to conceal the fact that the seaports had outstript it. Boise believed that Idaho was entitled to one large city. Minneapolis could not bear the thought that St. Paul should be credited with disproportionate growth. Each set of offenders had some reason that seemed good to them."

The fictitious resident, after all, does a city no good, for he has to be perpetuated from census to census, or there will seem to be a slump, so, says one of the many papers making this point, "the undetected census fib necessarily becomes a serial." The St. Paul *Dispatch* goes on to explain. There was Omaha—

"The ambitious city by the Platte turned up in 1890 with a population of 140,152 against 30,518 in 1880, a gain of 360 per cent. The borrowed plumage deceived nobody and when, ten years later, a strict census—for the Government was suspicious—revealed only 102,552 people, Omaha was compelled to shoulder not only this commercial disadvantage, but the sneers and gibes of the entire country. St. Joseph is believed to have padded her census in 1900, as no one familiar with the city will believe it has suffered a loss of 25 per cent. since then, yet the figures for this year show only 77,403, as against 102,979 in 1900. This apparent loss affects the showing of the State of Missouri and is partly responsible for the loss which is receiving incredulous and universal comment."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S WAR ON DISEASE

OIL, ACCORDING to scriptural accounts, was formerly the great cure for all diseases, and according to newspaper accounts it still exerts its healing virtue, tho by an indirect route. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, we read, has added $3,820,000 to his previous gifts to the Institute for Medical Research, making a total of some $8,240,000. The occasion of this announcement was the opening of a new hospital, with 70 beds, to which no one will be admitted unless suffering from some disease the Institute is studying. Just now, we are told, applicants must have infantile paralysis, pneumonia, or heart disease, or else seek relief elsewhere. This restriction, however, instead of limiting the usefulness of the hospital, is intended to have the opposite effect. To quote from the news columns of the New York *Evening Post:*

"That the hospital will be able to house only about seventy patients would seem at first to imply that its activities, as far as the general public are concerned, are limited, but as a matter of fact it is doubtful if there is another hospital in the city—or in the country for that matter—that will, in its work, come nearer to affecting the entire community than this one. . . . .

"What distinguishes the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute from others is simply this: The ordinary general hospital must take nearly every kind of acute disease that offers, doing its utmost to meet the actual demand of the sick poor, a demand that usually taxes the resources of its supporters and the devotion of its staff to the utmost. In performing this indispensable function, the general hospital obtains, and will always obtain, a vast amount of clinical material and experience of great importance to medical science, but this must come as a by-product. The resources of the hospital must be used primarily to treat all the diseases with which the community happens to be afflicted. They can not, without breach of trust, be

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GREAT CÆSAR!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SAMSON.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.

REINCARNATIONS.

diverted at will to the study of this or that disease which at a given time presents the most desirable or hopeful field for research.

"The hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, on the other hand, will select from time to time a small number of diseases—say three or four—admit only patients suffering from those diseases, and consecrate the skill and the entire time of its staff to the care of those patients. From the viewpoint of the sick man or woman or child this will mean the enlisting of all known forces that can fight for his recovery—diagnosis, medical treatment, diet, and nursing, under conditions as favorable as the founder's generosity and the wisdom of his advisers could contrive. From the viewpoint of medical science it will mean an almost unequaled opportunity for the study of selected cases, with freedom to concentrate all the resources of medical knowledge and the most approved scientific methods, if need be, on a single disease."

The practise of vivisection at the Institute has given rise to the erroneous idea among the ignorant that the patients in the new hospital will be made the subjects of experimentation. The New York *Sun* corrects this mistake thus:

"The trustees wish it understood clearly that this is not the case. By filling the hospital with only three or four kinds of disease it will be possible for the staff to concentrate upon these for the purpose of study. The hospital would have no right and does not expect to take any liberties with the patients.

"It is true that germs or serums obtained by the experts during the patient's illness may be used for experimentation on animals, such as the monkeys and rabbits which are kept in readiness for experimentation in the old building of the Institute. Incidentally the monkeys have been used up rapidly of late. It was reported that there were more than 100 a month ago, and yesterday the keeper said he had only about 30 on hand."

Some of the achievements of the Institute up to date are recounted as follows in *The Evening World*:

"Dr. Theobald Smith, of the directors, by his investigations of the Texas cattle fever, has carried forward a great protective work. There have been highly important researches in the problem of New York's milk supply.

"Drs. Metzler and John Auer have studied injections of magnesium salts in certain cases, and have noticed the narcotizing effects on nerve fibers. Dr. Levene has made important discoveries in connection with the processes of digestion. Drs. Kast and Metzler have carried on important work in cocain. Important discoveries have been made concerning the complex nature of snake-bite.

"Great progress has been made in the work of combating infant paralysis. In the case of every dread germ disease important research work has been done looking toward the discovery of an efficient antitoxin."

AN ACCUSED CANDIDATE

THE NOVELIST who gave us the character of "Get-rich-quick Wallingford" in the columns of a Philadelphia weekly never dared go so far in his flights of fancy as to make the smooth promoter run for Governor of Pennsylvania. Yet if we are to believe the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), a near spiritual relative of Wallingford is now up for that office on the Republican ticket. His name is John K. Tener, and he denies with indignation the charge that he is in the Wallingford class. The Democratic and Independent papers in Pennsylvania accept his guilt as established, but his friends in the party ranks remain unshaken in their faith in him. Thus the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.) declares its doubts set at rest by "the calm and dignified manner" in which the accused "has met the vilification of his enemies," while the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), in a similar burst of loyalty, asserts that Mr. Tener's "prompt and sweeping disavowal of any wrongdoing . . . will be accepted by all who know him as a sufficient answer." Evidently, however, some of the Pennsylvania editors do not know Mr. Tener, and these are demanding some answer more specific than a "sweeping disavowal of wrongdoing," while to editors outside the State the situation even seems serious enough to call for the intervention of Colonel Roosevelt. "In any other State than Pennsylvania," asserts the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "such revelations, even if Tener's own conduct was within the law, would compel his retirement from the canvass."

The charges made by a Republican paper against the Republican candidate for the highest office in the gift of the State are as follows:

"That John K. Tener sold his name as president of a fraudulent corporation formed and conducted by swindlers, the consideration they voted him, on the day he was elected, being a salary of $5,000 a year and $50,000 in stock;

"That by the use of John K. Tener's name as president and director of the swindling concern they have unloaded its

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worthless stock upon the public to the amount of nearly $1,250,000 par value;

"That the John K. Tener corporation is capitalized at $2,000,000, the issue being based upon the worthless remnants of four other companies, organized and wrecked by the same swindlers, which had fleeced numerous investors;

"That its literature, bearing prominently the name of John K. Tener as president and director, is a mass of false and misleading representations;

Photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

JOHN K. TENER.

"That the 'assets' of the corporation to which John K. Tener sold the use of his name consist of the 'assets' of bankrupt fake companies, which were falsely valued at $2,000,000 and made the basis of a fraudulent issue of $2,000,000 'full-paid and non-assessable stock';

"That the John K. Tener swindle floated its $2,000,000 'full-paid and non-assessable stock' on an unredeemed option to buy $12,400 worth of rights of way for a fantom railroad; . . . . . .

"Senator Penrose proposes to elect a candidate, thus branded, Governor of Pennsylvania. And it is possible that he may be able to do so. If such should prove to be the case, it would furnish the enemies of popular rule with the best excuse for heaping derision upon the theory that the people are capable and worthy of self-government."

In reply to *The North American's* attack Mr. Tener, in one of his campaign speeches in Pittsburg, as quoted by the correspondents, says:

"It is a palpable attempt to besmirch my character and to question my integrity without the slightest justification, without a scintilla of fact upon which to base an intimation of wrongdoing upon my part.

"I brand the article as a deliberate endeavor to blacken my reputation in an effort to promote the selfish and pecuniary interest of a mercenary and degenerate publication. The article is not intended to serve any purpose. It is a slanderous screed.

"The preliminary exploitation and solicitation of sales of the paper emphasize the character of the men responsible for it. My relations with this company were entirely straightforward and honorable in every respect. I became connected with the company in the ordinary course of business through W. L. Chrisman, a reputable attorney in Philadelphia, and now president of the company.

"There is absolutely nothing to conceal, nor is there anything that calls for an explanation of my actions in the matter. When I found I could not give the necessary time to the company I severed my connection with it absolutely, never having accepted any of its stock."

Speaking again in the town of Indiana, Pa., he says:

"I want to say to you, my friends, that my business life has always been in the open, and that I fear no statement of facts, and further, I am not connected with any business organization that is not perfectly legitimate and eminently successful. . . . My nomination came from the people and not from an individual, and I do not propose to retire from the ticket for any man or any set of men."

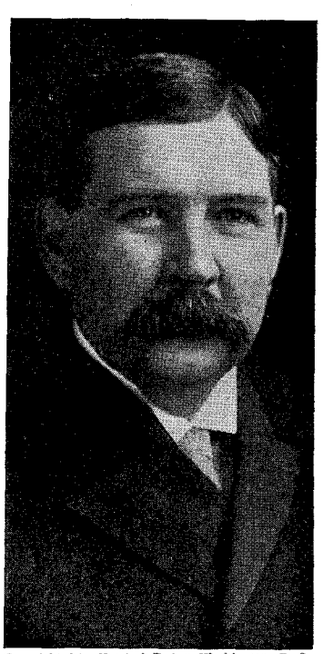
As the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) sees it, Mr. Tener is between the horns of a dilemma, since he must either admit that, if innocently deceived about the National Public Utilities Corporation, he has too little intelligence to be Governor, or that, if not deceived, he lacks the "qualifying honesty" required in the Governor's office. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Tener should vindicate himself by "prompt recourse to the courts." It adds:

"That would permit the sworn evidence to be laid before the public and enable the voters to cast their ballots upon better information than the broad and indefinite charges and contradictions now available."

A GREAT INSURGENT LEADER GONE

"HE HAD the eager rejoicing power to meet all demands," said James G. Blaine in eulogy of President Garfield, and the same phrase might well portray the spirit with which Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver faced life, declares the Chicago *Evening Post*. In every newspaper tribute to the high character and winning eloquence of the late senior Senator from Iowa, there is the acknowledgment, without regard to party, of the loss sustained by the insurgent movement, by the Republican party, and by the whole nation.

Yet it is generally thought by the press that Senator Dolliver's greatness as a national statesman, while slowly ripening through a score of years of faithful work in Congress, first blossomed forth in the tariff debates a year ago. Several papers recall that Senator Dolliver was a protectionist up to the death of Senator Allison, when he alined himself with Cummins as a "progressive." But having experienced this change of heart, he "came into his own" as the most effective speaker among the insurgent Senators. Moreover, he had helped to make the Dingley Tariff and he knew the business of schedule-making from A to Z. His greatest triumph, by common consent of his editorial eulogists, was his attack in the Senate on the wool and cotton schedules of the Aldrich Bill. These speeches, says the New York *Evening Post*, were "as brilliant as they were successful, the veteran from Rhode Island being more than once convicted of ignorance, while on one occasion he was so confused and exasperated by the Iowa Senator's persistent and sarcastic questions that he beat a precipitate retreat from the Senate Chamber." This point is also made much of by the editor of the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, in the capital of the late Senator's own State:



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JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

"In felicity of expression no public man of his time has approached him. His last speech on the tariff, twelve solid columns long, was read with the intensest interest, because of the art of the orator. And yet it was a speech calculated to end the argument, as indeed it did. For from the day it was delivered no man has essayed to answer it. It was the marvel of the tariff debate that Dolliver could illumine the subject as Gladstone was said to have illumined the English budget, until it rivaled the latest novel."

The Republican Philadelphia *Press* which can not help reminding us that except on the Payne Tariff, Senator Dolliver "has always been, so far as his public utterances show, in entire accord with his party," is not a whit behind the venerable Democrat, Colonel Watterson, in mourning the untimely fate of a statesman stricken down at the height of his fame and in

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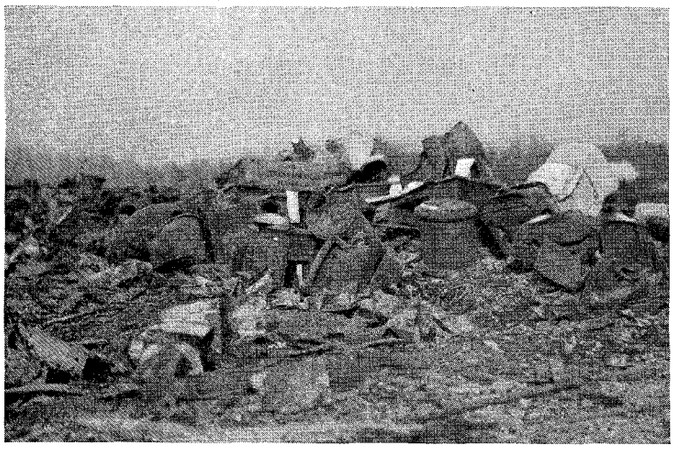

THIS WAS A TOWN.

ESCAPED WITH THEIR LIVES.

SCENES FROM THE MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES.

the fulness of his powers. To quote the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"Whom the gods love die young. Senator Dolliver had at least the good fortune that comes to those whose ship goes down 'when eager winds are kissing every sail.' He was spared the shipwreck of hope that is suffered by hard-working public servants who realize in their old age that improving human institutions is a form of activity that promises greater labor than reward, if other reward than popularity and preferment is looked to as a result of the mintage of brain and brawn entailed by a conscientious devotion to duties and the burning of the candle at both ends."

The following outline of Senator Dolliver's career is taken from the news columns of the New York *Sun*:

"Senator Dolliver was fifty-two years old. He was born in Preston County, W. Va., and was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1875. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office at Fort Dodge, Ia., which had been his home since that time. He went to Congress first as a member of the House in 1889 from the Tenth Iowa District. His term in the Fifty-sixth Congress was broken in upon in 1900 when he was appointed Senator for the unexpired term of the late John H. Gear. After that he was elected to the Senate twice and his last term was to end in 1913."

IN BEHALF OF THE PRISONERS

JAILS, jailers, and jail-birds are in prominence just now, with a popular magazine printing the penological experiences and musings of the sometime prison poet, "John Carter," and with the newspapers discussing from various angles the sayings of the eminent authorities recently met at Washington in the fifth International Prison Congress. Even President Taft is quoted as cautioning a number of these delegates against the tendency toward making our prisons "so comfortable as to furnish a motive for violating the law." According to press reports, however, there seems to be no danger in this direction, most of the speakers urging the necessity of "reform without sentimentality." Discussions of prison sanitation, of professional training of prison officers, of special prisons for "first offenders," of the death penalty, the indeterminate sentence, and the general purpose which should underlie the treatment of the twentieth-century offender took up most of the time.

The theory, so closely associated with the name of Lombroso, that there is a definite criminal type of countenance was vigorously assailed by Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, of England, who declared that the whole study of crime had been retarded by this "superstition." According to Sir Evelyn, the physical characteristics of saints, philosophers, robbers, and murderers were often the same—"I do not believe a murderer can be revealed by his frontal curve, nor a thief by his bulging forehead or the shape of his nose."

A point no less strongly emphasized was the need for more extended employment of convicts. Said President Butler, of the American Association, as quoted in a Washington dispatch to the Boston *Transcript*:

"Do we even in a faint way estimate the possibilities of the employment of persons in many lines of conservation of the water, the land, and the forests? We have indications not only from Michigan City and from Bridgewater, Mass., of what can be done in the reclamation of land, but European experience also is suggestive, agricultural prisons having been established in England, New South Wales, Prussia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Russia, and Belgium. European labor colonies have much to teach us.

"Why, since prisoners make again habitable the abandoned farms of Massachusetts and remove the boulders from the rich soil of Rhode Island, can they not reclaim the tide-flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? If prisoners build dykes in Europe and levees in Louisiana, why not elsewhere? In Europe the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunneled, and canals built by prisoners. In the great mountain districts of the United States, in the lands of disappearing timber and along our sandy shores, there are possibilities already without limit.

"Not all prisoners can be worked without the walls. In most prisons a majority can not. But with selected prisoners under the right kind of supervision, what could not be done? These suggestions provide for the very least competition with free labor, for doing something good at the State's expense."

The action of the Prison Congress indorsing the probation system for criminals and recommending its extension by all civilized governments, is thus noted by the New York *Evening Post*:

"The Congress declared in its resolutions that the effects of probation are beneficial when applied with due regard to the protection of the community in the cases of persons who may reasonably be expected to reform without resort to imprisonment, and when the supervision is by competent officials for a reasonable length of time—limitations everywhere recognized as essential to the success of the system. The Congress then went so far as to vote that new laws on this subject should everywhere be introduced and old ones extended, and that each State or country should establish some central State authority to exercise general supervision over the probation work. Finally, the Congress voted in favor of probation officers in juvenile courts."

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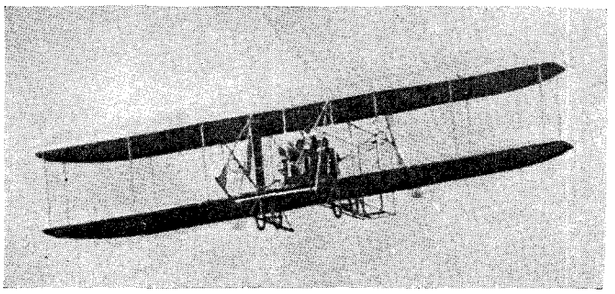
DAVID B. HILL, DEMOCRAT

"I AM A DEMOCRAT," was David B. Hill's proudest boast, and his death in the midst of a State campaign moves one of his optimistic co-partizans to regret that the ex-Senator could not have lived a little longer "to see the triumph of the party he loved so well." The long political career of this man who dominated New York politics for many years really closed with his retirement after the defeat of Judge Parker for the Presidency in 1904. His death now serves, like that of Senator Platt, to remind the editors that he belonged to a breed of politicians for whom, to use the phrase of the New York *Press* (Rep.), "there is no room nowadays." That he followed all the darkest windings of the devious paths of machine politics, is generally admitted as explaining in some measure his long-continued leadership in his own State. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) recalls the "faint memories of the scandal of the Aqueduct Commission and of the Canvassing Board juggle with election returns which gave the Democrats control of the Senate in 1891, the 'snap' convention scheming of 1892"; yet other papers quote ex-President Cleveland's praise of David B. Hill's "clean, high-minded administration" as Governor of New York, and *The Times* itself goes on to pay a tribute to the ability he displayed in the United States Senate:



"There he surprized his own State, he surprized the country. He not only showed a clear grasp of questions of financial policy, of revenue, and of taxation, subjects in which he had before appeared to take no particular interest, but he exhibited a readiness, a capacity, and a courage in general debate which won the admiration even of his opponents."

The full reviews given by the press of what the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls "the sordid and depressing details of David B. Hill's public life," reveal that he had no private history to be recorded. Forty of his sixty-seven years were spent in the active turmoil of city, State, and national politics. His great ambition was a Presidential nomination. Here he failed, declares the New York *World* (Dem.), "because he never addrest the moral forces that abide not in parties, but in the people." Of his home life, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) finds but this to say: "He never smoked a cigar, never took a drink of anything stronger than soda-water, and, if all reports be true, never loved a woman." Of his abstemious habits an old friend remarks that "it came to be a saying that 'crackers and milk were a satisfying meal for him, while crackers and cream were a banquet.'" "Simply to list with the brevity of a catalog the important political events of David B. Hill's life would fill more than a column," says the New York *Times*, whose abbreviated "catalog" we summarize as follows:

He was born in Havana, N. Y., in 1843, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and began the practise of law in Elmira. He entered politics at once, served two terms in the State Assembly, and had been Alderman and Mayor in Elmira when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Cleveland in 1882. When Cleveland became President, Hill took up the Governorship, secured the nomination the following year, and was elected after a listless campaign in which he first used the phrase "I am a Democrat" and was credited with turning an apparently losing fight by it. Two terms in Albany were followed by one in the United States Senate. He was now undisputed leader of the New York Democracy. In 1892 he made a vain attempt to win the Presidential nomination from Cleveland. In 1896 and 1900 the ascendency of Bryan kept Hill in the background, but in 1904 he led the conservatives in bringing about the nomination of Alton B. Parker, whose defeat marked the end of Senator Hill's political career.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

COLLECTOR LOEB might make a flat rate of $5,000 as the entrance fee.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AND now will aviation be condemned by *The World* and *The Sun* because the colonel flew?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

STANDARD OIL CO. has enough suits on hand to supply winter clothing for a good many lawyers.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THAT Portuguese republic can hardly hope for success. It has not asked for a word of advice from the colonel.—*Washington Herald.*

ST. LOUIS boasts that its preachers are the best paid in the country. But in St. Louis there is so much more to do.—*Washington Herald.*

A CHICAGO inventor is going to furnish flats with disappearing furniture. Manuel beat us to it. His throne was of that sort.—*Chicago News.*

WE are willing to concede that probably the tariff didn't have much to do with the insurgent outbreak in Portugal.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Now that the Portuguese navy has performed its duties in the bombardment of the palace it will no doubt resume its honorable employment as a harbor tug in the Tagus.—*Wall Street Journal.*

EVEN Col. Roosevelt had to come down. Score one for the law of gravitation.—*Chicago News.*

IT remained for the airship man to sweep the big stick from the face of the earth.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

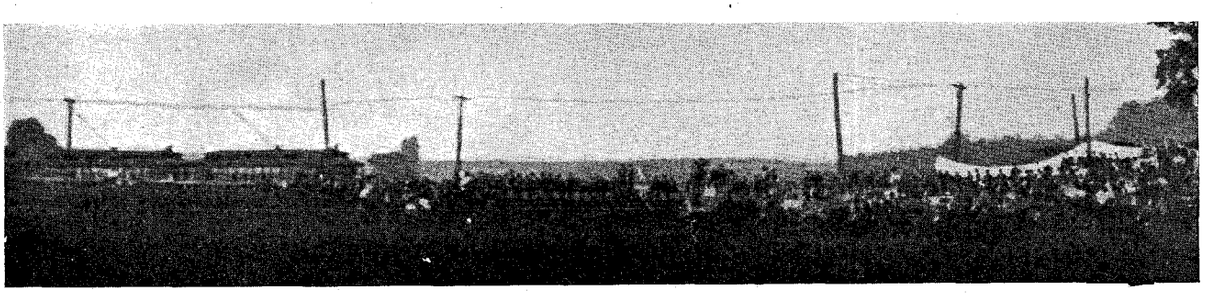
NEW Portuguese President is a poet. With time and experience added he may yet become a contributing editor.—*Wall Street Journal.*

GLANCING through the new work, "Marvels Beyond Science," but thus far have failed to find any reference to T. R.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

WOODROW WILSON notes with pleasure that Portugal has set Jersey the example of putting a college professor in the executive chair.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

IN Knoxville the Colonel found prepared for him a four-faced platform with people all about. But facing about didn't bother him a bit.—*New York World.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN ridicules the idea of latter-day miracles, but he offers no explanation as to why two streaks of rust can enhance several millions in value over night.—*Baltimore News.*



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THE FIRST TIME HE EVER TOOK TO FLIGHT.

"The strange part of the stunt," says the Washington *Times*, "was that the Colonel consented to be the passenger instead of the engineer."

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FOREIGN COMMENT

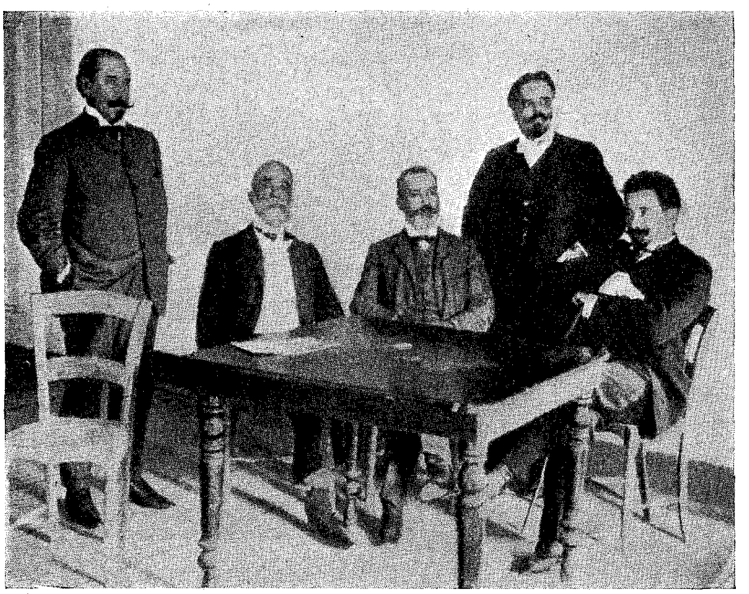
PEOPLE AND ARMY IN PORTUGAL'S REVOLUTION

IT SEEMS to be the opinion of the European press that the future of Portugal must depend on the people and the Army rather than on the enthusiasm of a group of revolutionary doctrinaires. The Army is not completely disaffected. The people are not ripe for a republic, says the *Taegliche Zeitung* (Berlin), for a republic requires for its institution and support "a nation having qualities which Portugal does not have—discipline and education in a high degree." The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on October 8, says he has discovered that in Northern Portugal, and in Oporto, the second city of the kingdom, which may almost be styled the Barcelona of Portugal, there is a strong Monarchist feeling, and the Republic is actually repudiated by many. We read:

"The present commander of the troops in Oporto is declared to be a Monarchist.

"Coimbra has declared for the Republic, but Braga, Guimaraes, and other points in the North remain faithful to the Monarchy. They refuse to recognize the Republic, and at many stations in the North bunting and flags with the Royal arms, which had been set up in honor of the visit which King Manuel was to have paid this week, still remain flying.

"Reports that have filtered through from Lisbon state that civil war threatens, and that the twenty-third infantry regiment, marching into Lisbon from the North, fired into a Republican crowd which had gone out to bid the soldiers welcome."



A MEETING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE.

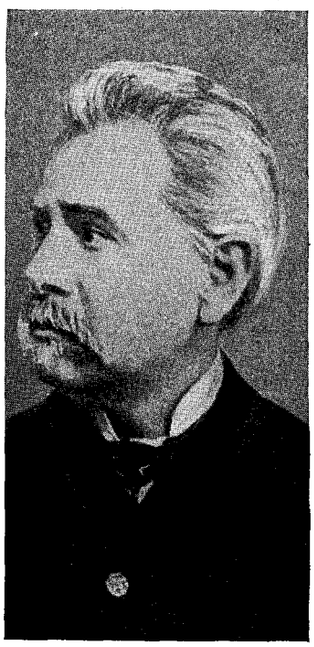
The leaders of the Republican party which deposed Manuel. Four of them are in the new Cabinet. From the reader's left to right they are: Dr. Antonio Luiz Gomes, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Bernardino Machado, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Celestino d'Almeida; Dr. Antonio Jose d'Almeida, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Affonse Costa, Minister of Justice. Dr. Costa is described as the brains of the revolutionary party.

Other authorities, however, tell us that the Army, as a whole, is deeply infected with the antimilitarist, internationalist, and antimonarchical doctrines emanating from the teachings of Ferrer's "Modern School" which are embraced by the youth of the country and have spread to the Army. Thus much light is thrown upon the state of the Portuguese Army and Navy and their attitude toward the Monarchy by an utterance of Manuel's Minister of War, Mr. Mathias Nunes, who speaks in a tone of cynical despair which is almost appalling. Communicating his views to the editor of the *Diario de Notizias* (Lisbon) he declares in substance:

The only part of the Army on which the Monarchy can rely under all circumstances is the Municipal Guard, which hitherto has proved faithful to the King. This regiment, as body-guard to the King, receives a higher pay than the rest of the Army.

The other regiments show themselves deeply imbued with revolutionary ideas. If I had to deal with an individual regiment thus infected I should not hesitate to pack them off to the colonies. But I can not banish an army corps. I have labored hard, through the newspapers and by personal addresses, to inspire the troops with enthusiastic loyalty.

But it is a pity that more men in military command did not act energetically against treason at the time of the assassination of Dom Carlos."



THE COLLEGE PROFESSOR WHO RULES PORTUGAL.

Joachim Theophile Braga, who faces the hard problem of satisfying or soothing all the turbulent elements who were discontented under the Monarchy.

He expresses a hope that he may succeed in rousing a better feeling in the Army, but is disappointed by the turn events have taken. The Navy have followed the lead of the land forces, he adds sadly. The condition of things in the provinces leads some writers to think that the people are beginning to learn that a Republic may mean amelioration of their lot. If the restoration of the Monarchy is mentioned, the idea is scouted. "Never was a country so deplorably governed as Portugal," declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). Dom Carlos lost his life in trying to remedy matters and Manuel his throne because he was incompetent even to make the attempt. The people are robbed and the Monarchy blamed for it.

The Monarchy is execrated in Portugal, says Mr. N. Keith Bushell, in *The Westminster Gazette* (London). When he tried to obtain a portrait of King Manuel in a store on the Rue du Arsenal where two years ago Dom Carlos was assassinated, he tells as follows how he was treated by the shopkeeper:

"Scarcely had I breathed his [the King's] name than the man clutched a clasp-knife and curst me off his premises. Moreover, he came into the roadway to tell me very forcibly that he would not keep such a 'thing' in his possession. The incident was trivial, but it served to show the spirit of the people which prevailed against the Monarchy. Large pictures of the Republicans are displayed to view throughout the city and gaily bedecked. To trace a portrait of the young King is a difficulty."

The country is oppressed and overtaxed, this writer continues, and the people are poor and miserable, and speaking of the town of Guarda, which boasts a fortress, an old castle, a bishop's palace, and a cathedral,

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he describes it as a typical provincial city, and altho it has 8,000 inhabitants,

"there is not even an attempt at sanitation. Not so much as a water-pipe. Consumption and diphtheria rage as a plague. The smell of the town reaches far over the mountains. . . . The smallest child develops consumption and commences to cough blood before it can scarcely speak.

"Laws are practically unknown, or at least they are entirely unexercised. For a trivial offense a person is cast into prison, 'The House of Stone,' a large cell with a solitary window. The prisoners are thrown in together, men, women, and children. The floor is carpeted with closet refuse. Water or air never finds its way into the precincts of the prison. By day and night the heat and poisonous atmosphere linger. Furthermore, the Government does not feed its prisoners. For example, a man is imprisoned at Guarda. If he has friends living near who will bring him black bread and sausage, he stands a chance of existing until the judge from Lisbon arrives to hold the trial. If he is a traveler without friends, he must depend upon the charity of passers-by for means of subsistence, and if these are not forthcoming he drops down from weakness and is soon trampled to death by the fighting mob struggling to get near the aperture and sun rays. 'Oh! God, that I may not fall!' is the prayer which every Portuguese utters when the prison door opens to admit him. Upon the Military Governor's statement it is not an uncommon occurrence for a soldier to unbar the cell door at sunrise to find many of the occupants dead and often trampled beyond recognition. They are buried in a hole three feet deep without even a coffin or word of prayer. If prisoners who manage to exist until trial are found guilty, Brazil is their destination, but few run the risk of this deportation."

WHEN MANUEL WAS INNOCENT AND HAPPY.

The "most eminent court officials" have long since recognized and admitted "with a grave look and a hopeless nod" that Dom Manuel "is totally unsuited to the position of King." To quote further the words of Mr. Bushell:

"The merchants of Lisbon declare that the commerce is fast decaying, that the Army and Navy are depreciating in national strength, and that the universal opinion is, 'We are gradually slipping away from our high position in all those essential departments which make a prosperous nation. The young King is driven as a mule between the shafts of kingship and officialdom, guided by almost a score of reins, which tug his attention in diverse directions.'"

Yet no one seems to think that Republican ideals will succeed in Portugal. Mr. Bushell has had opportunities of consulting eminent men of affairs in the Portuguese capital. What is most to be feared is that "Portugal will pass into the possession of Spain." It has been said that Manuel is popular with the peasantry. But this writer tells us:

"I regret to have to say that such is not the case. The reasons are not personal, but rather consequent upon the administration which has ruled the country until now. Far North in Corunna the peasant-farmer, with his herd of thirty farm-hands, crowding together in a filthy house, will take down the portrait of the King and cast it under foot. I was greatly surprized to find, in many cases, when passing on my horse through unimportant villages, the familiar character, garbed in his revolutionary black attire, preaching the story of Republicanism to farm-hands as they flailed the corn in the fields, and shepherds minding their flocks on the hill-sides.

"On excellent authority I have it that when the young King visited the late King Edward in London last year, it was for the purpose of asking for the hand of an English princess—Patricia of Connaught. King Edward, however, rigidly declined, and that disappointment was the last hope of salvation for Portugal."

NO AUTONOMY FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

IT IS CURIOUS to compare the fate of three countries in Europe all of which call themselves victims of imperialism. The cry of Ireland for Home Rule has been echoing through Europe for a century; Finland is on the brink of rebellion because of the withdrawal of her legislative independence, and Alsace-Lorraine complains that the German Government is trying to irritate the province so as to rouse public expression of disaffection, which will justify a refusal to grant them the autonomy they are clamoring for. There is no representative government in the province at present. The Emperor appoints the Statthalter or Governor-General and his Ministry, and the country is practically administered from Berlin. The French look with longing eyes upon the republican freedom of government across the border and hear their happier fellow countrymen execrating the Germans, cursing Bismarck, and in moments of excited patriotism whispering of *revanche*. We learn from the European press that louder than ever rises the cry for the restoration of the fair countries of Alsace-Lorraine to the territory of France.

The former French subjects of the confiscated territories are discontented. They feel the hand of Bismarck still upon them. They have recently applied to the German Government for Home Rule, autonomy. They complain that not only has a constitution been denied them, but this refusal, according to the independent Strasburg press, has been aggravated by measures of repression which cause the most wide-spread discontent.

The *Reichsbote* (Berlin), an organ of the court, thinks that these measures of repression are justified and that the "method of Old Prussia," that is the method of Bismarck—a word and a blow—should be applied to these excited provinces, which within the last ten years have been as restless as Ireland is, or as Finland threatens to be. Says the paper mentioned:

"The method of Old Prussia was able to weld with the Prussian state the provinces of the Rhine at the time they were wholly French. What a contrast in the present condition of Alsace-Lorraine. In Alsace-Lorraine the past ten years seem to have been absolutely lost."

The Pan-Germanist Congress, which recently met at Carlsruhe, considered Alsace-Lorraine's demand for autonomy and declared:

"The Congress is of opinion that autonomy can not be accorded to Alsace-Lorraine but on condition that sufficient guaranties be given for the maintenance of the tongue and educational system of Germany. The Congress would have every measure taken to prevent the creation of a new confederated state which would become in a very short time the permanent home of the spirit of separatism and a constant menace to the security and strength of the Empire."

These are of course the measures which England carried on for some years in her treatment of Ireland and which Germany is now copying, says an independent German paper of Alsace, the *Strasburger Neue Zeitung*. This journal complains that new oppressive measures are being brought to bear in the Rhine Provinces, principally for the sake of exciting rebellion there and justifying the Government in abridging still more the liberties of the people and continuing to govern them as if they were

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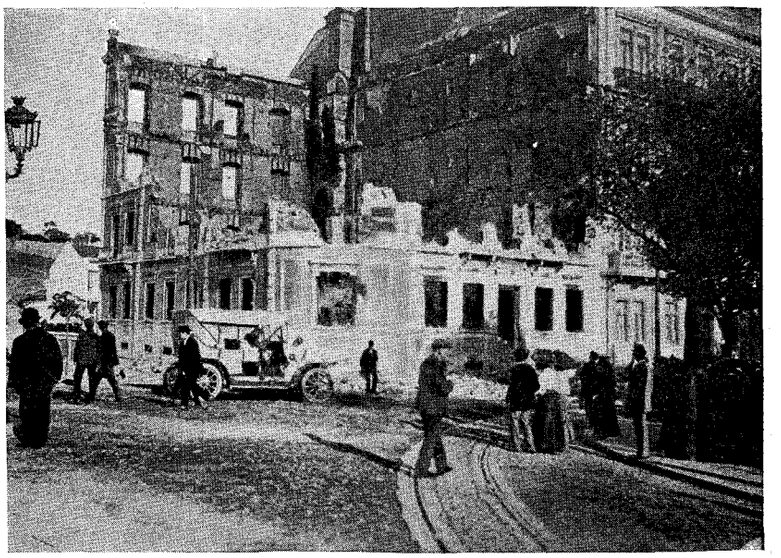
a colony in Southwest Africa. The strictness of the early rule under the Iron Chancellor, when the sovereign was as absolute and unlimited a despot as the Czar of Russia, are being revived, says this paper. To quote its editorial:

"And why are these measures being taken? The authorities in Berlin wish to rouse the bitter hostility of the native-born, who are scarcely awake to the meaning of this sudden change of policy . . . in order to obtain for the Government manifest testimony in support of their statement that after forty years of connection Alsace-Lorraine is not ripe for autonomy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WORK OF THE SHELLS FROM THE WARSHIPS IN LISBON.

USELESSNESS OF THE SUBMARINE

THE SUBMARINE war-craft is still looked upon in some quarters as an experiment and a machine under present conditions more dangerous to its operators than the flying-machine. Within the last six years two hundred lives have been lost by accidents in this branch of the world's navies. This has forced the British Admiralty to the adoption of those precautionary devices described under another department of the present number of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In any case many think that the general adoption of the dreadnoughts and their long-distance guns, which make close quarters impossible in an ocean fight, render these puny engines of attack ridiculously inadequate. They must at least be confined in their usefulness to narrow seas, and resorted to only by small nations who can not attempt to rival the leading Powers in their armaments, and some experts think that they had best be abolished.

A ROYALIST PRISONER.

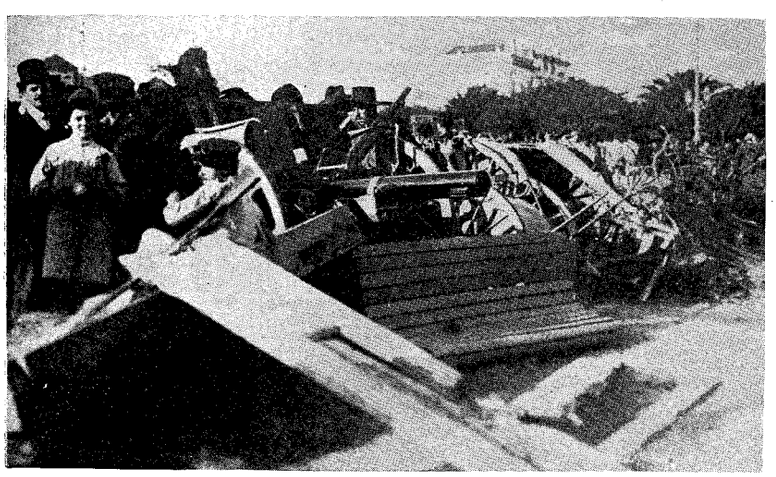
The unprofitableness of the submarine is the subject of an article in the last number of the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) by the well-known specialist, Vice-Admiral Kalau vom Hofe, of the German Navy. He says that those already built will necessarily be relegated to the scrap-heap, for he is quite positive that "the submarine is quite useless for naval warfare as it is to be conducted in the near future. This vessel is fit neither for attack nor defense." He proposes that the nations pass a resolution at the next Hague Conference to abolish the submarine, and dwells upon its danger as shown in the loss of two hundred brave souls in six years in time of peace. The Socialist *Vorwaerts*, of Berlin, always an opponent of army and navy expenditures as exemplifying capitalist exploitation of the common people, exclaims:

"It is to be feared, however, that this candid Vice-Admiral will find himself no more than a voice in the wilderness.

"Doubtless many millions will be spent and many precious human lives will be lost in these floating coffins before they are all consigned to the scrap-heap."

This extreme view is not taken by other authorities, and Mr. Labeuf, the former Engineer-in-Chief of the French Navy, writes in *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris) to show how far submarines may be useful to various nations. He does not think, for instance, that Lord Charles Beresford is right in his opinion that they are more useful for defense than for attack, and therefore of great advantage to England's foes, as England is always to take the offensive. He says in substance:

It is not certain that, as Admiral Beresford thinks, no one will begin the attack on England. Of course ocean-controlling nations, such as Japan, England, and the United States, have less need of submarines, tho they must still continue to build them. Much more are they necessary to lesser nations, for if these can not maintain dreadnoughts, cruisers of 3,000 to 5,000 tons would be useless, and submarines, as Holland, Denmark, and Norway have already found out, are their best substitute. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



REPUBLICAN GUNS BEHIND A BARRICADE.

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CANADA'S FEELING ABOUT RECIPROCITY

THE TIES between Canada and England might be loosened and the way paved for Canada to enter the sisterhood of States by a reciprocity treaty, declares a writer in an important British review. But he believes it is not too late to save the Dominion from this peril. The tariff question is stirring England as well as the United States just now, and is likely to be the main issue at their next general election. If England should then swing from free trade to protection, Canada and the other British dependencies would come into the scheme for colonial preference and imperial federation, and would not need reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Castel Hopkins, who sketches this critical situation in *The National Review* (London), goes on to say that reciprocity with us is not so important for Canada now as it was a few years ago:

"Every Canadian energy has been bent upon expanding east and west rather than north and south, upon developing British and Australian and South African trade rather than American, upon internal industrial expansion and the continued fiscal protection of local industries, or careful readjustment of duties to existing and growing interests. The whole tone and trend of Canadian thought has changed since the early or even the later 'nineties.' The preferential tariff has come into existence and is a permanent factor—important in principle if not large in practical results; the German dispute and surtax policy has steadied the public mind; a vigorous desire to protect and conserve natural products has replaced the almost wild wish of a decade or two ago to sell and get rid of them."

MINNIE YIELDS THE CROWN TO WINNIE.

Winnipeg is now the greatest wheat market on the continent. The wheat receipts at this city last year totaled 88,269,330 bushels, the total for Minneapolis being 81,111,410 bushels, for Buffalo 61,084,797 bushels, Duluth 56,684,971 bushels, for Kansas City 35,354,000 bushels, Montreal 30,081,779, and for Chicago 26,985,112 bushels. —*Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg).

He proudly expatiates on the theme that now Canada is to a large extent independent finally of the United States. The time is past, he says, when goods made in the United States were "slaughtered" in Canada "over a tariff wall of 17.5 per cent. until home production was absolutely discouraged, revenues stagnant, trade at a standstill" in the Dominion, while "conditions were as bad for the average man in the street as in 1890 they were, just after the McKinley Bill, for the average Ontario farmer." This has been brought about by the vast development of Canada's West and improved trade relations with Great Britain. "The Provinces of British America have now evolved unity and a home for themselves." He goes on to speak as follows:

"In the long period when the huge agricultural production and export of the United States completely overshadowed and concealed from view the tiny product and puny efforts of the Provinces; in the years before Western progress made a name for the greater Canada of to-day; the American market meant much to the Canadian farmer. It spelled prosperity in the 'fifties' and 'sixties' and its partial loss meant temporary disaster and prolonged difficulty in specific directions. Its greater limitation by the McKinley Bill, coupled with other and purely local conditions, almost stampeded the farmer into a fiscal relationship which would have probably involved annexation. To-day the farmer has met even the threat of retaliation and tariff war with unconcern and Canada has been almost strangely indifferent to the issue of the recent dispute."

This writer thus enlarges on the point that reciprocity with the United States would scarcely benefit Canada at all, for she can sell to Great Britain under free trade all the "standard agricultural products" she wishes to export:

"Of course it does not follow that a large and profitable trade could not be developed with the United States along lines useful to the farmer, but it would be a question for debate as to whether producers, outside of the market-garden area of big border cities, would ultimately benefit by a throwing-down of the tariff bars against mutual competition. In any case it would seem that a demand from the United States for Canadian wheat or other standard agricultural products under such conditions would simply mean a change of customer—not, in its essence, an addition to Canada's market, because Britain can absorb everything this country can produce in the next fifty years at least."

As at this time tariff reform is being discust in England, and while Mr. Balfour's party, the Conservatives, clamor for protection and Mr. Asquith's followers, the Liberals, paint the beauties of free trade, this really brings the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States into the area of Imperial politics. Says Mr. Hopkins:

"Much depends upon Britain's coming fiscal decision. Tariff reform in England will make United States reciprocity impossible for Canada; the Canadian Government may, meanwhile, not go in for a reciprocity arrangement tho the probabilities now are that it will do so; reciprocity, if negotiated before British tariff reform becomes a fact, will make a united British Empire of the future, in any trade and tariff respect, difficult of realization."

THE KING'S HEAD IN INDIA—"The gorgeous East," according to Milton, "showers on her kings barbaric pearls and gold," and even now the East can not tolerate a king stript of "the circle of his glory." The coins circulated in India from the British Mint during the last reign represented the profile of a rather bald-headed man without a crown or a jewel about his person. Even the Emperor Augustus was obliged to wear habitually a wreath of laurel to hide his bare scalp from those whom he wished to impress as a divine being. The omission of "the crown and the insignia of imperial sway" from the coins circulated in India had a bad effect among the "ignorant and superstitious masses of India," says the London *Times*, which continues:

"Nothing could have been more alien to Indian conceptions of sovereignty, and in its way the mistake was serious from a political standpoint. It was even said to have been the cause of some serious disturbance in Madras. . . . In a letter dealing with the question of the coinage of the new reign, the Bombay Chamber has pointed out that the Edward coinage has not inspired feelings of respect or veneration for royalty, a common belief in the native mind being that the effigy on the rupee was that of some official, and not that the King-Emperor, who, in accordance with their ideas of regal dignity, could only be depicted with a crown and other emblems of sovereignty. The effigy that approached closest to the Indian ideal of a sovereign ruler was that depicted on the coinage toward the end of Queen Victoria's reign, when her Majesty's head and bust were represented with crown and royal robes."

It would be well if all difficulties in India that are "serious from a political standpoint" could be as easily remedied as this.

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ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT FROM VACUUM TUBES

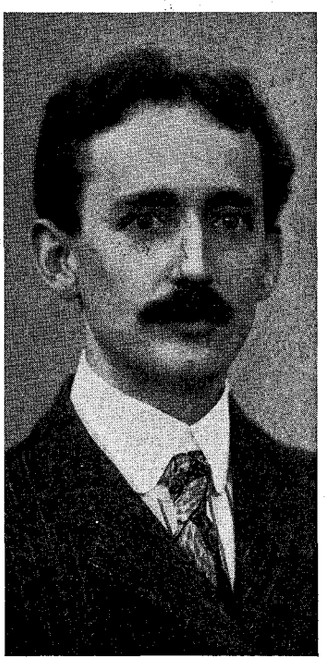
MR. D. McFARLAND MOORE, the inventor of the form of vacuum-tube lighting most commonly seen, has a fine contempt for electric bulb and arc lights. They are "simply refinements of the torch of the primeval savage, or the common candle," he said in an address before the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, on September 21. Their light depends upon the heating of minute particles to the glowing-point, so the amount of light depends upon the amount of heat, and even so, "their scale of color and brightness is limited."

"Moreover, they are far from economical and transform into light, even in their most improved form to-day, only a very small percentage of the energy contained in the coal that is put under the boiler. They may therefore justly be described as primitive and inefficient even in their present highly developed form."

A "more advanced principle" has been discovered, however, Mr. Moore goes on to say, the principle of "selective luminescence," by which metals are found whose particles have a higher rate of vibration than those of the carbon of the arc-light and incandescent bulb, and "it has, in fact, been found possible to set up by heat extremely high vibrations in a combination of the metals thorium and cerium." As quoted in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, October 8) he proceeds:

"The Welsbach gas mantle is the practical application of this discovery in the field of what is known as selective luminescence. One of the best examples of selective luminescence produced chemically is the firefly. It is upon the possibility of electrically setting up vibrations in gases that the vacuum-tube light is based, and the Moore tube light of to-day in its various forms is the practical application of this theory. . . . . .

"In its present form the light furnishes soft but penetrating illumination in absolutely practical and economical form either in long tubes or in tubes arranged in compact or portable form as 'windows.' Various colors are possible. The most economically produced is a yellow, from nitrogen. Air alone gives a pleasing rosy glow. Perhaps, all things considered, the most valuable is that obtained by the use of carbonic-acid gas, which gives a light that reproduces average daylight. This is of great commercial value in all trades that are in any way dependent upon color, such as dyeing-establishments, printing-shops, weaving- and spinning-mills, and especially in haberdashery and department stores, where it shows goods in their right colors and enables accurate matching to be done, regardless of daylight, during the entire twenty-four hours of the day if necessary. Color-matching and selecting usually deals with the very finest and most refined shades and tints and hence the immense value of an artificial daylight can easily be understood."

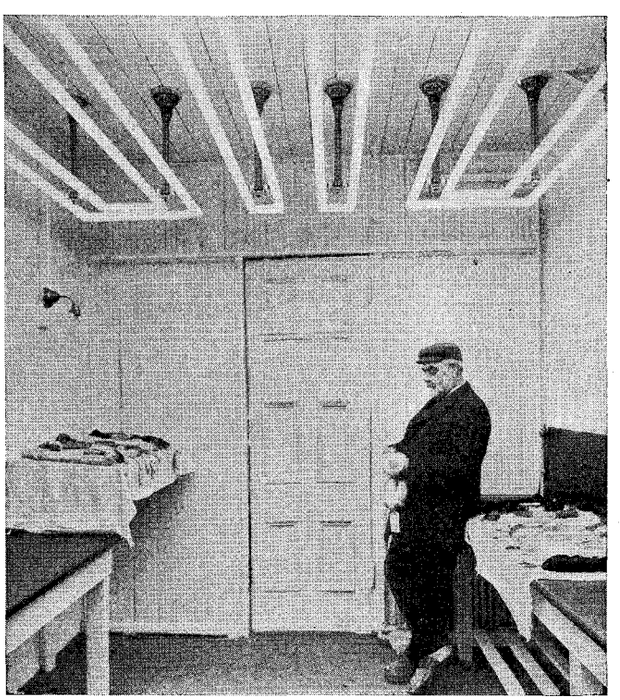


D. M'FARLAND MOORE,

Who declares that our electric bulb and arc lights are "simply refinements of the torch of the primeval savage."

The new light, according to Mr. Moore, is being used by dyeing concerns for testing and comparing colors; by lithographers who are able to do accurate color-printing by its aid; by jewelers, to grade and match gems; by oil refiners, so that the color of the oil flowing from their stills may be accurately judged, and by photographers, who use it for soft daylight effects in night work. We read further:

"Florists are using it so that their flowers may be seen in the same colors they have under the blue sky. Art galleries are using it so that the pictures they have to sell shall be seen in all the vigor or delicacy the painter, who made them under daylight, meant that they should have. The air and nitrogen tubes are used in many stores and give the best distributed and most shadow-free illumination to be had and the illumination easiest on the eyes. The largest equipment of this kind is in the New York City Post-Office, where nearly a mile of tubing has been used for several years to light an entire floor."



MATCHING COLORS BY "ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT."

Vacuum-tube illumination in the largest silk-dyeing works in the world.

MYSTERY OF "INFANTILE" PARALYSIS

THE CARELESS reader would think that the past decade had been characterized by the development of an unusually large number of mysterious diseases. The fact is, however, that the modern physician is not content until he knows far more about the cause and progress of a disease than satisfied the medical man of his father's time. Hence our "mysteries," of which the latest would appear to be the malady whose name heads this article. Newspaper accounts characterize it as a sudden paralysis with little or no warning, attacking generally the young, but often adults also. The medical authorities say that the paralysis is but a phase—due to the penetration of the disease to certain brain- or nerve-centers. One may have the disease without it, and it may appear in different forms, according to the center affected. Hence physicians have been considering it not as one, but as several different diseases, with corresponding confusion in diagnosis and treatment. The

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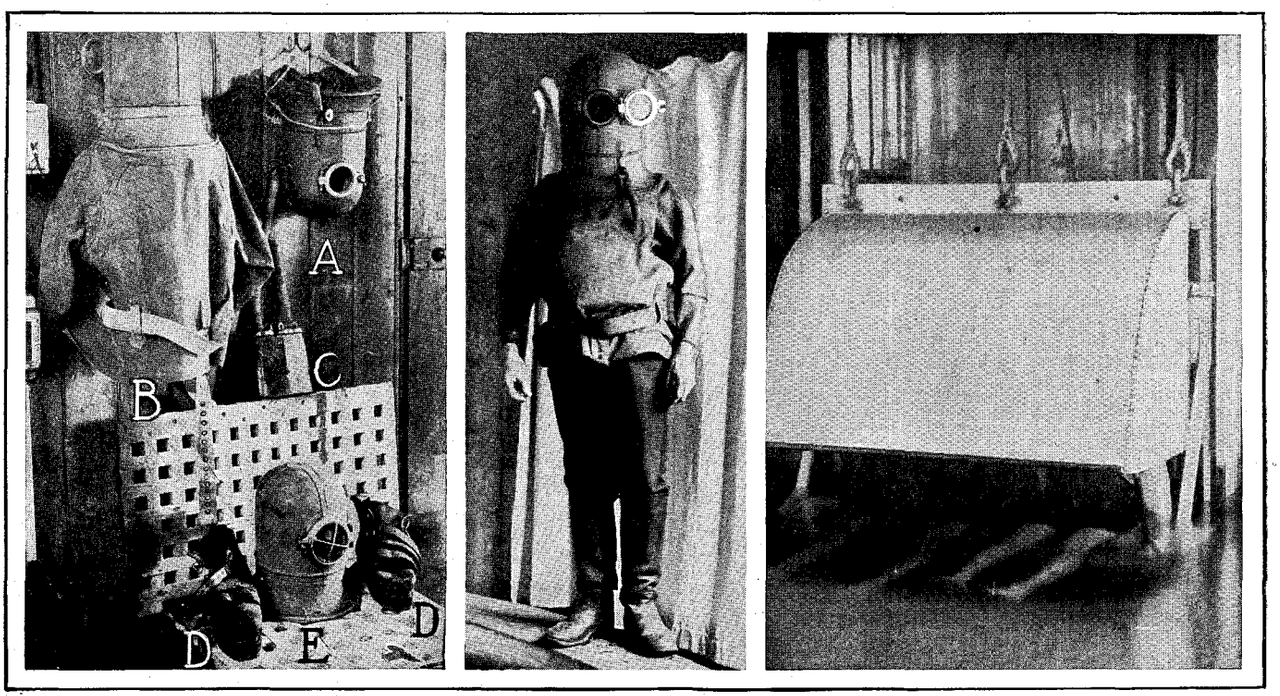

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THE LIFE-PRESERVER FOR SUBMARINES.

A, the helmet, with the purifier folded inside; B, helmet and jacket unpacked; C, the purifier carrying the charge of oxylithe; D, D, lead-soled shoes; E, a shallow-water diving helmet, with purifier folded inside.

AS A SMOKE-HELMET.

The chemicals in the purifier destroy the deadly chlorin gas of the submarine, should any enter.

LOWERING THE AIR-LOCK.

The device with which all future submarines in the British Navy will be equipped, and through which, in case of accident, the men equipped with the helmet can leave the submarine and make their way to safety.

TO ROB THE SUBMARINE OF ITS TERRORS.

matter is not yet quite cleared up. In an editorial on the subject, *The Medical Record* (New York, October 8) points out that the diseased spinal cord characteristic of one form is but the sequel of an acute inflammation which is in itself but a part, and in fact not a necessary part, of a general constitutional infection or intoxication. We read:

"Not only has it been pointed out on many occasions that during epidemics of typical poliomyelitis, cases occur showing constitutional symptoms which lead the observer to expect at any moment the appearance of the tell-tale paralysis, but are aborted so that the little patient after a few days' illness is again returned to robust health, but it has also been shown . . . that in such epidemics similar cases occur, but with the striking difference that the paralysis resulting is of a cerebral rather than a spinal type. . . . . .

"In *The Practitioner* (July, 1910) Reginald Miller, of London, briefly and ably reviews the present knowledge of this disease. Its occurrence in epidemics of poliomyelitis, in the hot season, and in children between six months and six years of age, and the complete similarity of the symptoms of onset to those of poliomyelitis leave but little doubt that in the two symptom complexes we are dealing with different manifestations of one and the same disease. Miller, in fact, groups all of these allied conditions as one infection with four clinical forms [including] . . . the abortive form causing no paralysis."

When the brain is the seat of the disease, the writer goes on to say, the symptoms may be "as varied as are the innumerable functions of the different portions of the brain tissue," including mental degenerations, affections of the muscles of the eye, or of the facial or the auditory nerve, sudden onsets of ataxia, acute tremor, etc. From the study of all these varied conditions it is evident, the writer says, that they belong to one great disease. He concludes:

"The use of two different names for two manifestations of one disease is unfortunate and confusing. A new term is desired, and when it is obtained, it must be some comprehensive word containing a specific reference to neither the spinal cord nor the brain, which will enable the grouping of all of these clinical complexities as one great disease."

TO TEACH MEN NOT TO DROWN

HAD THE scores of men who have died like rats drowned in a trap, imprisoned in disabled submarines, been through the course of training now provided in the British Navy, and had they possest the simple life-saving apparatus now used there, they might all have been alive to-day. This apparatus robs submarine service of its terrors, but lest the drowning men in a sunken boat should lose their nerve and not be able to use the apparatus properly, classes have been instituted to teach the crews of submarines in the Royal Navy how not to drown. Says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*:

"Of all the duties that fall to the enlisted sailor's lot none calls for stancher qualities of courage and self-possession than the manning of the submarine. During the present year Japan and France have each lost a vessel through accident; less recently France has lost two besides, England two, and Russia one, and in each instance the crews, trapt and helpless, have slowly died from the exhaustion of the air or have been poisoned by chlorin gases within their tombs of steel.

"To avoid a recurrence of such loss of life in cases of similar disasters, England will fit to every submarine that she builds in future air-traps—into which the men can go for momentary breathing-time, while they put on their helmets—and air-locks, through which to leave the submarine. The men will be provided with special life-saving dresses and helmets. The helmet contains an oxylithe chamber, providing a supply of air for the period of an hour and a half, and has a glass window. It is so buoyant that it will support the wearer and another man upon the top of the waves. The dress is fitted with a chamber which can be inflated when the wearer comes to the top, and, after closing the valve, the man can open the front window and breathe the air for an indefinite time, until rescued by some passing vessel.

"There is a twelve-pound weight attached to the dress, which enables the wearer to keep down while traveling from the air-lock to the place of escape. Then, if he has not enough buoyancy to start from the bottom, he slips the weight. This gives him extra buoyancy and takes him to the surface. If, on the other hand, he has enough buoyancy, he keeps his

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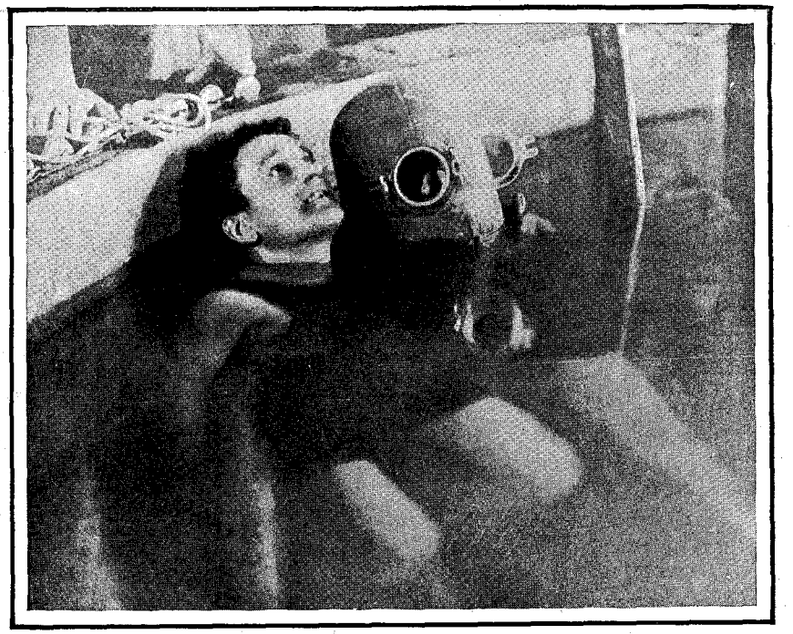
weight in place until reaching the surface, and it is slipt there. Several hundred men have been instructed in the use of this invention in the Submarine Depot at Portsmouth. The photographs show how the men are trained by being sunk in an airlock, which is a sort of diving-bell, in a tank of water. This reproduces the conditions under which the men would find themselves when their submarine sank."



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DOING DOUBLE DUTY.

The helmet, after inflation, is buoyant enough to hold up two men.

WHAT CAUSES PELLAGRA?

WE RECENTLY quoted a suggestion that since moldy corn has been generally accepted as the cause of pellagra, beer made from corn might often be to blame. Now come the results of experiment showing that very possibly corn has nothing at all to do with the matter. A grain of comfort in this puzzling state of affairs comes from our brethren across the sea. As quoted by Dr. George A. Zeller, of Peoria, Ill., in an article in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, October) the statement was recently made in London that it is fortunate that pellagra has been discovered in the United States, as "these fellows will not cease their efforts until they have worked it out." This is considered by Dr. Zeller perhaps "the greatest compliment ever paid to American scientific ability and zeal." But to "work it out," as Dr. Zeller pertinently remarks, we must first be able to tell the disease whenever we see it, and few of our physicians can yet do this. It would be a pity if inability in this direction should divert our attention to mere laboratory experimentation on fungi. This, according to the writer, is what has happened in Italy. As we read:

"Captain Siler, of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, . . . upon his recent return from a winter spent in the London School of Tropical Medicine and from a personal inspection of the pellagrasori in Italy, said: 'The Italians have lost sight of pellagra in their researches and have been studying corn.' This very apt comment may convey a great truth. For a century the world has accepted spoiled corn as the origin of the disease and has blindly pinned its faith to the statements that came out of Italy, without once stopping to consider that this conclusion was based absolutely on empirical observations. The increase of pellagra in Italy coincident with the introduction of corn is no more conclusive than to associate it with the appearance of the tomato or the steam-engine.

"It is true that the aspergillus will develop in stale cooked corn, but, since it is the weed of the laboratory and grows on about every preparation that is left exposed, no very weighty importance can be attached to that fact. . . . . .

"On October 1, 1909, we selected 56 non-pellagrous patients on whom to test the corn diet.

"They were placed in a separate cottage having its own dining-room, and a special diet, consisting of corn and corn products, has been issued to them for nine consecutive months. They receive the regular institution diet, but in addition thereto they also have a liberal amount of corn-bread, corn-meal mush, fried mush, hominy, corn-flake breakfast food, corn grits, Karo or corn sirup, corn fritters, and common corn-starch.

"They are kept under close medical observation and are weighed regularly and every feature of their daily life is noted.

"They are kept under absolute control so far as diet and living is concerned, but otherwise have the freedom of their cottage, its porches, and the surrounding grounds.

"The results have been uniformly negative. The cottage has produced fewer pellagrins than other similar number of patients in the institution. This is explainable upon the grounds that extra precautions were taken to exclude pellagrins at the time the group was selected for the feeding experiment."

This would seem to indicate that corn, as corn, is not responsible for the disease, but Dr. Zeller admits that it does not touch the question of moldy corn:

"It is merely mentioned here in order that the profession may know that some thought has been turned in this direction, and that in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of opinion that corn is the cause of pellagra there is still room for experiment. I doubt very much whether an experiment of this magnitude and covering such a period has ever taken place anywhere in the world."

At any rate, Dr. Zeller thinks, it is in the hospitals and not in the laboratories that one must study pellagra. A judicious combination of the two might give even better results.

PROTECTION FROM ULTRAVIOLET RAYS

THAT CATARACT of the eye may be caused by overexposure to strong lights containing ultraviolet rays is suggested by a French scientist. The eye is now subjected to much stronger light than in the days of candles, and artificial lights are growing more and more glaring every year. The ultraviolet rays, invisible, yet capable of being photographed, are present in all white light from most powerful sources. Our readers will remember the curious results obtained by Professor Wood by photographing the moon entirely by this invisible fraction of its radiation. An interesting study of substances that the rays fail to penetrate and that will hence protect the eye, has just been made by Dr. H. Bordier, a French investigator, who reports his results in the *Lyon Médical*. We quote an abstract from *The Hospital* (London). Says this paper:

"By a special apparatus he has studied the penetrating powers of these rays in relation to all manner of substances and solutions, including the fluids and tissues of the human organism. He finds that alcohol and chloroform are more opaque to these rays than water, and in regard to colloidal substances, such as gum arabic, gelatin, and albumin, their opacity is inversely proportional to the amount of water they contain. Metals in the colloidal state completely arrest the ultraviolet rays. The organic fluids vary in their transparency. Cerebro-spinal fluid is a little more opaque than water, pleuritic fluid more so, and milk completely arrests these rays. In regard to the tissues of the eye, vitreous humor is as transparent as water. The cornea arrests a large proportion of the rays, thus protecting the deeper parts of the eye. The crystalline lens is completely opaque to these rays. It becomes fluorescent under the influence of these rays, and in fulfilling the duty of protecting

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the retina in this way the author suggests that it may itself suffer from their action, resulting in the early production of cataract, as in the case of glass-makers and founders. Eyes operated upon for cataract, and in consequence deprived of their natural powers of defense, should be specially protected against the action of the ultraviolet rays. The author points out further that such lights as the arc lamp, the Auer [Welsbach] light, and the mercury-vapor light should be used only for large spaces. On the other hand, the work-table or desk should be lighted by the oil-lamp or electric bulb, which are very feeble in ultraviolet rays. He makes the further interesting observations that the dust and smoke in the atmosphere of towns occludes these rays, and hence sunstroke is much rarer here than in the country and on the mountains. On the other hand, he suggests that the tonic effects of the country air are due to the same cause."

TREATMENT BY HOT-AIR CURRENTS

WHILE a "hot-air bath" may be nothing new, the use of powerful streams of highly heated air directed against some one spot on the body is comparatively recent in medical treatment. In *Cosmos* (Paris, October 1) Dr. Pierre Menard writes of it, and in particular of an improvement in the methods of applying it. He says:

"Hot air may be borne without inconvenience at a temperature as high as 300° or even 400° F. As it yields up its heat with difficulty, it does not enter into intimate contact with the tissues, as water does. Hot air may be employed in two ways. In the first a part of the body, or even the whole of it, except the head, is introduced into a mass of air continually renewed and maintained at a constant temperature; in the second, the air is projected as a douche upon a given region, such as a joint or the course of a nerve. . . . . .

"The application of hot air provokes in the first place a defensive reaction of the organism that appears as a slight constriction of the vessels, causing pallor. To this temporary phase succeeds a reddening, which increases; this is the phase of dilatation of the vessels. At the same time the exposed region becomes covered with a slight perspiration, which appears generally at a temperature of about 120°. Hot air thus causes the skin to function and consequently favors the elimination of toxic products. It also occasions hyperemia, which favors exchanges in the tissues affected. Finally, it has a remarkable sedative action in the case of pain, and thus easily causes the disappearance of neuralgic or rheumatic pains that resist all other therapeutic methods.

"These effects of hot air indicate that it should have many uses. As a matter of fact it is employed with success in gout, in all forms of rheumatism, . . . in neuralgia, . . . and in persistent swelling consequent upon fracture. It gives equally good results in some skin diseases and aids in the healing of ulcers. . . . Its use, however, is greatly retarded by the lack of practical apparatus for applying it without danger under all circumstances.

"There are at present two kinds of apparatus for the production of hot air, one using alcohol or gas, the others electricity; but both have many inconveniences.

"The alcohol devices use the gas produced by the combustion of alcohol, which is impure and saturated with water vapor. Now we know that warm air, to exert all its influence, must be pure and dry. As a matter of fact, moist air can not be endured by the tissues, because it prevents cutaneous evaporation. These devices are also heavy and awkward.

"The electric apparatus have not these objectionable features. They are portable and furnish pure, dry air. Unfortunately, they give an insufficient temperature, and it can not be regulated. Besides, the use of electricity is not sufficiently general to regard as practical a device that requires it. We must therefore find an alcohol device that gives high, controllable temperatures, but that is as portable as the electric devices and gives pure, dry air."

Dr. Menard has constructed two hot-air machines that he thinks fulfil these requirements—one a hot-air bath, the other a "douche." The latter heats the air, but keeps the products of combustion separate, and uses rubber bulbs to produce a current.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE FORMULAS FOR FAME

A SHORT time ago we described methods proposed in *Science* by various contributors for estimating fame quantitatively, especially by measuring space allotted to the various subjects in standard works of reference and also by counting the different adjectives used to characterize them by writers of repute. Now comes Mr. C. A. Browne with a number of other "indexes" which he uses in the same journal (New York, October 7) to measure the relative renown, not only of classic writers like Sophocles and Euripides, but also of the different plays of Shakespeare. This pursuit, which some now dignify by the name of "historiometry," can never aspire, however, Mr. Browne thinks, to the status of an exact science. He says:

"Fame is exemplified in a multitude of forms. The relative position of two men as regards celebrity may be determined not only by comparing the lines of print or the number of eulogistic adjectives in a biographical sketch; it may be found as well by comparing the number of their portraits and statues in private and public places, or the number of streets and squares and parks which bear their names, or the number of infants christened in their honor, or the number of brands of cigars, etc., which bear their effigies as trade-marks, or in a host of other ways.

"Each one of these forms by which fame is exemplified carries a certain weight in the establishment of notoriety; the larger the number of objective methods employed, therefore, in reaching an estimate, the more nearly do we approach the average opinion of mankind at large. And after all this labor of comparing and averaging the most discouraging feature of historiometry remains, viz., the judgment which is formed in the case of recent men and events may be reversed in generations to come; centuries must elapse before an estimate of this kind can attain a permanent value.

"Methods of determining fame may be illustrated best by taking a typical case. I have chosen for this purpose the determination of the relative position as regards celebrity of the two Greek dramatists Sophocles and Euripides. The two poets named lived together the greater part of their lives in the same city; they were surrounded by the same influences, produced each about one hundred plays, and died within the same year. In their competitions for the dramatic prize Sophocles was awarded first honors by the Athenians twenty times and Euripides four times. As far as the judgment of contemporaries goes Sophocles might be considered therefore to be five times as eminent as Euripides.

"One of the best rapid methods for determining degree of celebrity is a good reference index to the works of the world's great writers. A comparison of the ratios of the number of references to two men in the works of such writers as Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Cicero, Montaigne, Goethe, Carlyle, or Emerson, will give a very good idea of the position of these two men in matter of renown. A comparison of the number of references to Sophocles and Euripides made by several writers shows the following:

Writer.	Number of References. Sophocles.	Euripides.	Ratio
Plato	4	8	1 : 2.0
Aristotle	16	21	1 : 1.3
Plutarch	84	217	1 : 2.6
Epictetus	5	17	1 : 3.4
Emerson	2	8	1 : 4.0
		Average ratio	1 : 2.66

This general estimate of the world's great writers would indicate that Euripides was over twice as eminent as Sophocles. If the two men being rated are poets (as in the present instance) a comparison of the number of times their verses are cited in different dictionaries of popular quotations will give another idea of their relative degree of fame. The following comparisons are made by Mr. Browne with two dictionaries of quotations:

Dictionaries.	Number of Times Quoted. Sophocles.	Euripides.	Ratio.
Hoyt	6	11	1 : 1.8
Range	94	228	1 : 2.4
		Average ratio	1 : 2.1

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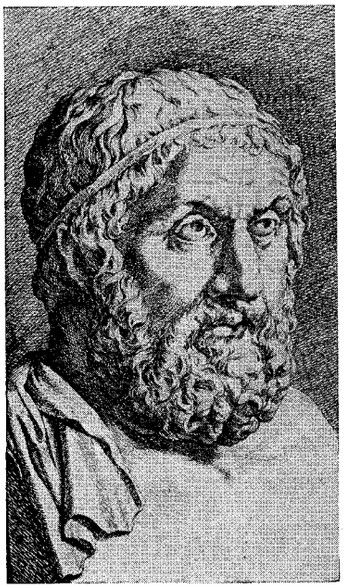
He then proceeds to show the superiority of Euripides' laurel wreath by these further proofs:

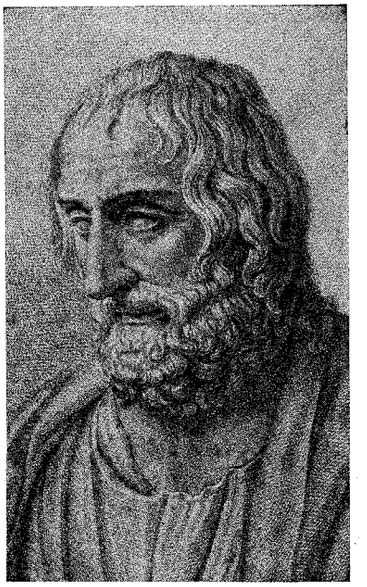
"Since Sophocles and Euripides each produced about one hundred tragedies, the ratio between the numbers of their extant plays will furnish a third means of comparison, the writer who was most popular and most widely copied in ancient times having necessarily the best chances of preservation. A comparison of this kind shows the following:

	Sophocles.	Euripides.	Ratio.
Extant plays	7	18	1 : 2.6

"The greater number of extant plays of Euripides would account in part for the greater number of selections from this poet in the dictionaries of quotations.



SOPHOCLES.



EURIPIDES.

THEIR FAME REVERSED BY POSTERITY.

Athens voted Sophocles five times as eminent as Euripides. Modern judgment votes Euripides twice as famous as Sophocles.

"A comparison of the number of busts and statues, which have come down from the past, offers another means of estimating the renown of the great men of antiquity. Catalogs of antiquities for two leading museums of Italy show the following:

Museum.	Number of Busts. Sophocles.	Euripides.	Ratio.
Naples, Museum of Antiquities (portico of celebrated men)	2	3	1 : 1.5
Rome, Capitoline Museum (hall of celebrated men)	1	3	1 : 3.0
	Average ratio		1 : 2.25

"It is interesting to compare the previous estimates with that of Cattell. In the latter's list of 1,000 most eminent men as determined by the space method Euripides occupies the ninety-ninth postion and Sophocles the one hundred and eighty-first position—the latter being nearly twice as far distant from the first position of eminence as Euripides. While these figures do not allow us to fix the exact ratio of eminence, the relative position of the two poets in degree of renown is indicated unmistakably.

"I have applied the space method to a comparison of Sophocles and Euripides, using the histories of Curtius and Grote with the following results:

Historian.	Lines of space. Sophocles.	Euripides.	Ratio.
Curtius	200	773	1 : 3.86
Grote	38	71	1 : 1.87
	Average ratio		1 : 2.85

"The mean ratio of the averages determined by the five different methods is 1:2.5, the range of value being between 2.1 and 2.9. Notwithstanding, therefore, the overwhelming number of victories which Sophocles achieved over his rival for dramatic excellence, the verdict of mankind seems to be that as far as eminence and fame are concerned Euripides is over twice as renowned as Sophocles.

"The method of reference-frequency may be applied not only to estimating the position of a man as regards fame, but it may be extended to determining the relative importance of his different achievements. A typical example of the latter is the problem of determining the order of Shakespeare's plays in point of eminence. An index of popular quotations from Shakespeare shows the following order of quotation frequency: first five, 'Hamlet' quoted 191 times, 'Macbeth' 111, 'Merchant of Venice' 68, 'Julius Cæsar' 63, 'Othello' 62; last five, 'Coriolanus quoted 5 times, 'Timon of Athens' 5, first part of 'Henry VI.' 4, 'Titus Andronicus' 3, 'Pericles' 1. The above not only confirms the opinion of Goethe and other critics as regards 'Hamlet,' which excels the other plays of Shakespeare as much as Shakespeare himself excels other dramatists, but it also bears out the general verdict concerning 'Pericles,' which, in the words of White, 'is too clumsy, too feeble, too monstrous, too revolting to be an original work of Shakespeare.'

"It would be difficult to find another rapid objective method by which the plays of Shakespeare could be arranged in order of eminence.

"Reference frequency of persons, books, works of art, events, and all other subjects as determined from indexes to standard works, or indexes of current literature, or library catalogs or other means of reference, constitutes one of the best methods for determining rank in point of celebrity.

"Its great advantage is the quickness with which one can arrive at the combined judgment of many minds. The method admits of great extension in its manner of application and is recommended to those interested in the pursuit of 'historiometric' research."

THE "RESURRECTION BONE"

MUCH scholarship and anatomical knowledge have been employed (some would say "wasted") in efforts to identify the bone Luz, said by ancient Hebrew writers to be the nucleus from which the body is reconstructed at the resurrection. The claimants to its honors, among portions of the human skeleton, are more numerous than the birthplaces of Homer or (in more recent times) than the surviving negro body-servants of George Washington. Had the marvelous stories of its indestructibility any foundation in fact, however slight or fanciful? Probably we shall never know. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, October 1):

"The most careful searching in the last published and amplest treatise on osteology will not result in the discovery of the bone called 'Luz.' It will be necessary to go to the Frankfort edition of the 'Theatrum Anatomicum' of Caspar Bauhinus (1621) for a description: 'It is stated by Hebrew writers to be a bone which can not be destroyed by fire, water, or any other element, nor be broken or bruised by any force. Its site is in the spine from the eighteenth vertebra to the femur. We read that the Emperor Hadrian once asked Rabbi Joshua, the son of Channi, how God would resurrect man in the world to come. He made answer: "From the bone Luz in the spinal column." When Hadrian asked him how he came by this knowledge and how he could prove it, the Rabbi Joshua produced the bone so that the Emperor could see it. When placed in water it could not be softened; it was not destroyed by fire, nor could it be ground by any weight; when placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer the anvil was broken in sunder, but the bone remained intact.' Hieronymus Magius represents that, according to the Talmudists, the real bone is near the base of the skull, whether it be in the base itself or in the spine. Vesalius writes that this ossicle is called *Albadaran* by the Arabs, resembling a chick-pea in size and shape, and Cornelius Agrippa describes it as *magnitudine ciceris mundati* (the size of a shelled pea). Different anatomists have held it variously to be the sacrum, the coccyx, the twelfth dorsal vertebra, one of the Wormian bones in the skull, and one of the sesamoids of the great toe. To have confounded it with the sacrum is natural enough on account of the name given to this bone by the ancient *ἱερὸν ὀστεον*, . . . and the coccyx is that bone called *al ajb* by the Arabs, which Mohammed stated to be incorruptible and to serve as a basis for the future edifice at the resurrection."

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RELIGIOUS PRESS ON PORTUGAL'S ANTICLERICALISM

THE MAIN religious developments of the Portuguese revolution, so far as newspaper dispatches give them, show a firm stand against the expelled religious orders, and a counter move of Pius X., who is reported to have decided to recall Monsignor Tonti, the Papal Nuncio to Portugal, as a protest against the anticlerical policy of the Republic. Between five and six thousand monks, it is said, have been driven across the border. These, from other reports, are likely to find much inhospitality in other parts of Europe. The Italian Government has passed an edict denying them place within that kingdom, and many of them, it is said, are turning their eyes toward the Western world. The Portuguese Provisional Minister of Justice, Affonse Costa, says: "The solution of the problem of the congregations is not difficult. The Government needs only to prevent a continuance of religious settlements, all of which are illegal. The dissolution will take place without trouble, and the confiscation of property will follow in due course."

Roman-Catholic papers view the revolution in Portugal as an outbreak of the elements of atheism and Freemasonry against the Church, rather than as any wide-spread expression of the people against the Crown. "The rioters no more represent the people of Portugal," says *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston), "than the rioters and wholesale murderers of Barcelona represent the people of Spain." "The disgraceful scenes of church-plundering and other excesses reported from Lisbon are no more an index to the real feelings of the Portuguese people than the throwing of bombs in the city of Chicago portrayed the sentiment of the people of the United States." American Catholics are called upon not to allow themselves to be deceived by the reports reflecting discredit on the Church which appear in the papers. This journal adds:

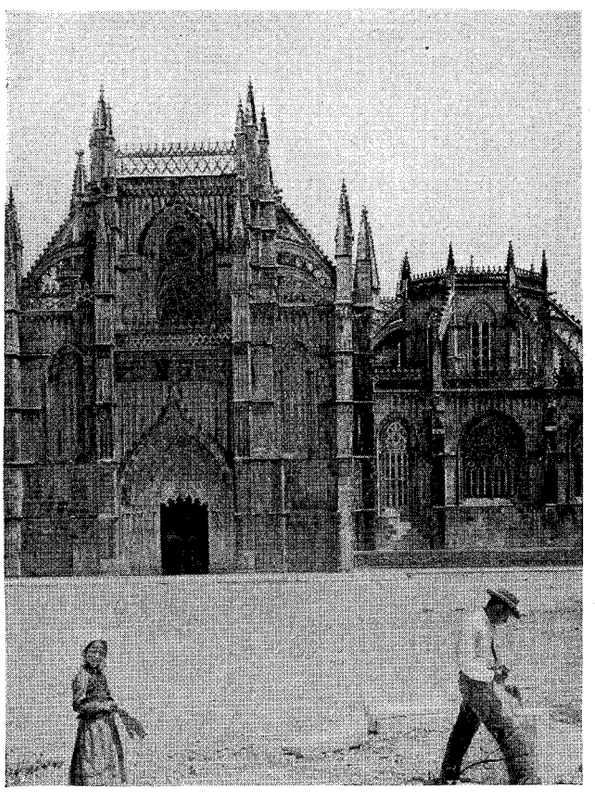
"It is an old trick of European revolutionaries to make it appear that what they call 'popular feeling' against the Church is justified by the tyranny or corruption of the Church. Like the wolf in the fable, they are adepts at muddying the stream upward. Their statements are false. The Church in Portugal as everywhere else is a power for good. She is doing God's work there as she is in the United States. Her bishops and priests are just as faithful to their duty there as they are here; her nuns and monks just as intent on their own salvation and the welfare of others in Lisbon as in Boston. And all this outcry against them is based on nothing but the selfishness of those who want to rob the religious orders of the property which they have legitimately acquired and which they have always used not for their own comfort but for the glory of Almighty God and the welfare of Portugal.

"The stories of 'clerical' plots against the Government; the reports of Jesuits firing at the troops from their college windows; the accounts of friars hiding in subterranean passages, waiting for an opportunity to emerge fully armed to fight the Republicans—all this is arrant nonsense. It proceeds from ignorant, very much excited reporters, or more likely from news bureaus conducted in the interest of the defamers of the Church."

Photograph from Brown Bros.

"DISGRACEFUL SCENES OF CHURCH PLUNDERING"

Which "are no more an index to the real feelings of the Portuguese people," says a Catholic paper, "than the throwing of bombs in the city of Chicago portrayed the sentiment of the people of the United States."



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MONASTERY OF BATALHA.

This magnificent edifice is one of the many religious houses in Portugal of which the exiled orders are despoiled.

The London *Tablet* reviews political events in Portugal since the assassination of King Carlos and his son in 1908, and declares that none of young Manuel's concessions to the Republican party could avail, because that party was pledged to revolution and to wage war "ostensibly against the religious orders, but in fact against the Catholic religion." We read further:

"On this point we may cite the testimony given by such an impartial witness as Mr. Henry Byron in the columns of *The Morning Post* (London) as far back as August 30. 'The Republican politicians are endeavoring to indoctrinate the credulous masses with the militant free-thinking ideas they have derived from France, and are determined to break with all the traditions of Portuguese history. For some years they have been conducting a malicious campaign against the few religious orders that exist. They pose as the defenders of the secular

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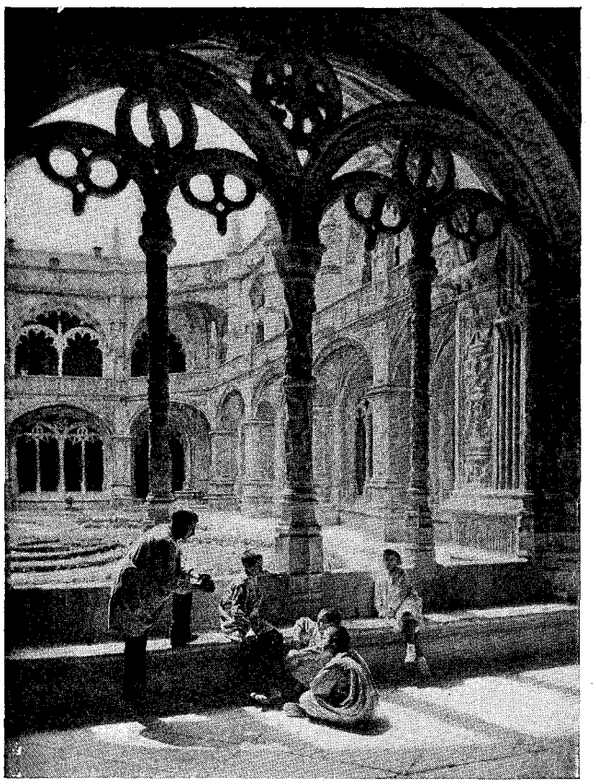
clergy, but the latter remember that the war on Christianity in France began in the same way, and even the most Liberal have now been driven into the Conservative camp. Separation of Church and State does not frighten them, but they judge Republican friendship by the newspapers of the party, which rake up or invent clerical scandals and insult and even caricature the clergy without mercy. The Republicans' idea of liberty is exhibited in their attitude to the Jesuits, who, tho not a rich body, possess two successful schools. The efficiency of these institutions, which have no state subvention, is not denied, but the Republicans are bent on closing them and expelling the Society from Portugal. They might, if they chose, found schools of their own, but they have no faith in their powers as educators or in the efficacy of their ideas in open competition. The only fair policy—free trade in education, and let the best win—is not to the taste of your Portuguese Liberal, who is often one of the most illiberal of men. The chief offense of the Jesuits is no doubt their devotion to the throne.' The *Times* correspondent bears witness to the same effect and tells us that 'the astounding rabidity of Lisbon Anticlericalism can hardly be exaggerated. Even at the recent celebration in connection with the Bussaco centenary protests were made in the Republican papers against the leading part allowed to the aged Archbishop of Coimbra—on the ground that he was a bishop."

The religious aspect of the revolution from the Jewish point of view is thus given by the Chicago *Israelite:*

"So Portugal is to be a Republic, which means that it has broken away from the control of the Roman-Catholic hierarchy. Mexico, Brazil, all of the South and Central American Republics, Italy, France, and now Portugal, one after another, have repudiated clerical control, yet remained faithful to the Church. They have refused to be ruled from Rome, tho the large majority of the people have remained good Catholics. It will only be a little while before Spain will also have shaken off the yoke, which will leave not a single Latin people under direct papal control. In fact, in all Europe, outside of Austria-Hungary, and, in a measure, Ireland, the political power of the Vatican has become a negligible quantity.

"In North America, however, the Roman Church is gaining political strength. It practically controls the Province of Quebec and all of Eastern Canada, and is growing faster in the United States than any other sect. At its great gatherings, every once in a while, some overzealous layman will predict that before many years shall have passed America will be under Catholic rule. Already a great change has come in the temper of the people. Fifty years ago it would have taken a quality of courage that very few possess to advocate a division of the public-school funds. To-day we are so accustomed to the demand that, altho the overwhelming majority of the American people are opposed to the taking of any such action, the demand has ceased to shock us. It is a sad pity that this is so, for it is the first step that counts. It is in the unfortunate attitude of a large body of Protestants that the danger lies. By their eager desire that the United States should be an acknowledgedly Protestant Christian country they are putting themselves in a position of antagonism to their natural allies, the Jews, and others that hold stedfastly to the doctrine of absolute severance of Church and State and of the maintenance of a secular form of government. The really 'big' men among them are beginning to see this and are governing themselves accordingly, and their followers are beginning to show signs of seeing the light."



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THE BULEM ORPHANAGE, FORMERLY A MONASTERY NEAR LISBON.

A Protestant paper says that "the clergy have grown rich in land and idleness, and have neglected their parishioners."

Photograph from Brown Bros.

JESUIT PRISONERS IN LISBON.

"All this outcry against them," says the *Sacred Heart Review*, "is based on nothing but the selfishness of those who want to rob the religious orders of the property which they have legitimately acquired and used for the glory of God."

A Protestant view is given by *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York):

"The population of Portugal is divided into two classes; a small one, more or less educated, which includes the members of the House of Lords and of the Chamber of Deputies, and a large one, which is almost illiterate, completely ignorant, and ready-made food for anarchistic doctrines.

"This growth of anarchic tendencies has been the more marked since the decline of the influence of the Church. In Portugal the question of the clergy, settled in France and only just beginning in Spain, is as bitter as in either of those countries. The clergy have grown rich in land and idleness, and have neglected their parishioners in thinking that what did for generations will do to-day. But the craving for education has been felt, unbelief has sprung up almost as if spontaneously, and with thousands anarchy has taken the place of faith.

"In practically every school and in all the universities the students became revolutionists. The people are Catholic, but they are not clerical, and they have long ceased to be pious or under the domination of faith.

"A legislative program, including the complete separation of the Church from the State, pensions for working people, and other social reforms, has already been completed by the provisional government."

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SHRINKING ORTHODOXY IN NEW YORK

HETERODOXY, as the lay mind states it, has made a gain of 20 per cent. in the past year in the New York Presbytery. This means that the vote against ordaining one of its candidates, Rev. John E. Steen, has fallen from 37 in 1909 to 29; while the "progressives," who were willing to waive the question of the young man's heterodoxy, are 63, as against 54 last year. Mr. Steen is one of three young candidates for the Presbyterian ministry who failed to give satisfactory answers to the questions of the virgin birth and the resurrection of Lazarus. His position is one of neutrality, refusing either to affirm or deny. His other two comrades have, since their case first came to trial, passed the ordeal to the satisfaction of the Church here or elsewhere and now are engaged in the work of the ministry. Mr. Steen remains firm. While the New York Presbytery were discussing the subject a dramatic incident occurred which the New York *Sun* records:

"The Rev. Alfred Nicholson, of the Bronx, one of the younger ministers, asked:

"'Why does this Presbytery waste its time over scholastic questions while pews of its churches are empty and Roman Catholicism is in full bloom in St. Patrick's Cathedral?'

"The Moderator called him to order and bade him sit down, which he did, but not until it had been shown that he had a majority of the members on his side, for when the vote was taken it stood 63 to 29. So at last the third of the trio has broken into the Presbyterian ministry and is to be ordained in the Church of the Sea and Land."

The Continent (Chicago), the Presbyterian journal that has recently renounced its former name, *The Interior*, examines the act of the Presbytery in this liberal vein:

"New York Presbytery has ordained John Steen to the ministry. This news to a few—we are sorry for the pain of their loyal hearts—will be equivalent to news that the Presbyterian Church has stept another step down. But *The Continent* points it as news that the Presbyterian Church has stept another step forward, just as it always does when it has the good fortune to add to its ministry a dead-in-earnest young fellow acquainted with Jesus Christ and eager to preach that Jesus is 'God manifest in the flesh,' and that 'his blood saves from sin' and that he 'rose from the dead' to be the living captain of salvation for his Church in every age. All of these things Mr. Steen at his examination for ordination confest in straight-out explicit terms with neither hesitancy nor qualification, joyfully testifying that faith in these things is what enlists him for life service in the ministry of his Master. Moreover, the young licentiate bore witness with equal clearness to his unshaken confidence in the Bible as the revelation of God's will and truth to men.

"And what Steen believes, he believes. Friends and opposers alike agree that he is incapable of misrepresenting himself for any sake or cause. Being asked what he had to say about the virgin birth, he replied that he was the 'farthest possible from denying it,' but knowing that the subject is still a matter of contention among scholars and not having had enough study to arrive at a conclusion about it himself, he wished to be allowed to reserve his opinion. Either way, denied or affirmed, this doctrine, said he, could make no difference in his faith in the incarnation of God in Jesus Christ. Further required to express himself concerning the resurrection of Lazarus, Mr. Steen made it clear that he made no question of the power of Jesus Christ to raise men from the grave, but he could not help knowing of the question that some devout scholars raise concerning the character of the gospel of John—whether or not it is an historical book—and therefore he again desired to be excused from any affirmation. But he expressly did affirm his acceptance of the synoptic gospels as historic, and made particular mention of his acceptance of the story of Jairus. Above all, he declared it his aspiration to convert men of the present hour to faith in Jesus as their resurrection and their life."

In the favoring vote of the Presbytery much stress was laid upon the devotion of the candidate, since his first appearance before them for licensure, in his pursuance of "the almost forlorn hope at the Church of the Sea and Land," the farthest down town of all the Presbyterian churches of Manhattan. *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) maintains its opinion of the unwisdom of the Presbytery's act. It says:

"The last Assembly specified certain doctrines, including those here at issue, and said: 'These doctrines have been confest in the immemorial testimony of the Church, and the facts involved are the facts upon which, among others, Christianity rests. No one who denies them, or is in serious doubt concerning them, should be either licensed or ordained as a minister.' It seems incredible that a presbytery, after this declaration, should vote to ordain a man to the ministry who refuses to affirm these doctrines. . . . . .

"The news that New York Presbytery has voted to ordain a man who, according to report, refuses to affirm doctrines declared by the Assembly to be essential, is enough to alarm the Church. If New York Presbytery is to be an open door to the whole Church for Union-Seminary men and others who deny inspiration, miracles, and resurrection, it is highly important for the Church to adopt overture No. 3, which provides that under certain conditions presbyteries must record examinations, thus enabling the higher courts to pass on the matter."

JAPAN'S APPROVAL OF KOREAN MISSIONS

THE MISSIONARIES who feared that Japanese annexation would mean a halt in the rapid onward progress of Christianity in the "Land of the Morning Freshness" are rejoicing that all such apprehensions were unfounded. In their treatment of the subject nation and their careful consideration of the interests of the missionary body working in Korea the officials of the new régime are doing all that could be asked or expected, writes the Rev. H. Loomis from Yokohama to *The Christian Observer* (Louisville). Both their generous terms and their fair and sympathetic attitude are praised by this writer.

The Resident-General, Viscount Terauchi, is quoted as making this favorable statement:

"Freedom of religion will always be respected, and I am ready to extend due protection and facilities to the propagation of all religious doctrines, provided they do not interfere with politics. I am one of those who fully appreciate the good work of foreign missionaries, and as we have the same object in view as they, the improving of the general conditions of the people, their work will by no means be subject to any inconvenience. I need scarcely say that all the vested rights of foreign residents will be fully respected."

Mr. Loomis sees in the retention of a Christian, Judge Watanabe, at the head of the Judicial Department, another strong indication and assurance that "Christian men and Christian principles are not to be discriminated against, but on the contrary, given the recognition to which they are entitled."

The missionaries, in turn, approve Japan's annexation of Korea, a fact to which *The Japan Evangelist* (Tokyo) calls attention. Another missionary paper, *The Mission News* (Kobé), regards "Japan as justified in depriving Korea of her national independence," for "A weak state, with righteousness, may be respected and preserved in these days, but a nation both weak and rotten, politically, is doomed when it constantly endangers the peace and welfare of other states."

We are requested to print the following from Bishop Walter A. Sellew, of the Free Methodist Church: "I am quoted in the secular press as having recently said in an address, 'Protestantism is dying out and will soon be a thing of the past.' I did not say this, and do not think so. I quoted the saying from a Roman Catholic speaker at Montreal, and some newspaper, controlled and edited by Roman Catholics, garbled my address and made me to say what I quoted from him."

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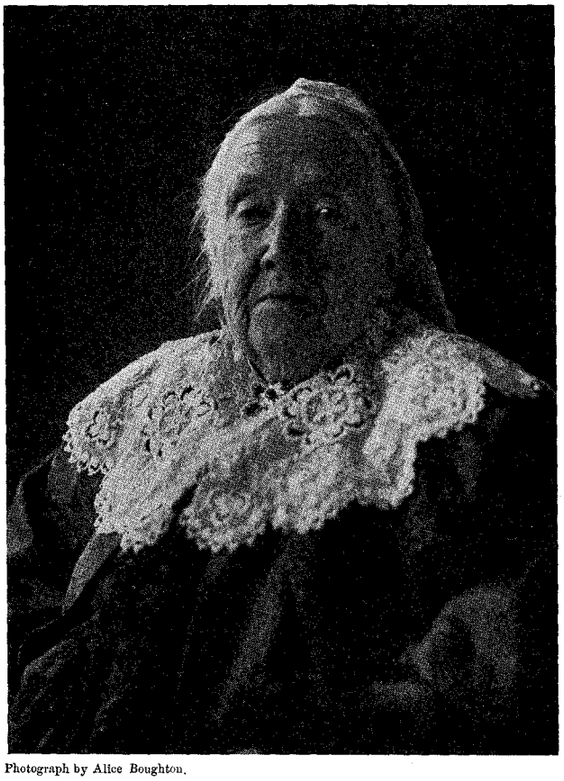
THE AUTHOR OF THE BATTLE HYMN

WITH THE news that Mrs. Howe is dead in her ninety-first year, all minds turn to the great hymn that made her name famous. She made her mark with a poem "trembling with the real and gigantic passion of the Civil War," comments the New York *Sun*, at the same time remembering that her first efforts at verse bore the title of "Passion Flowers." The poetry has evaporated from that earliest of her efforts, says this writer, adding that "there never was much passion." In its day "Hawthorne, who loved not that 'damned mob of scribbling women,' was absurdly and humorously severe on that little book of fifty years ago." It contained the outpourings of a spirit young and ardent, but without much accumulated experience. When the days of experience came, however, she gave forth the great verses. "The swing of them is martial and compelling, with something of the ballad and the Niebelungenlied in their measure." They were written in Washington in 1861, and the New York *Evening Post* reproduces from her own writings the story of how they came to be written:



Photograph by Alice Boughton.

JULIA WARD HOWE,

Who, had she been of the other sex, says one, would long ago have been affectionately and gratefully termed a "grand old man."

"Late in November, 1861, myself and a number of friends, including Governor Andrew, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, my pastor, and my husband, Dr. Howe, went from Boston to Washington to see what we could of the war. One day we went out into Virginia to see a review of a number of the troops, and the maneuvers were interrupted by a surprize by the enemy, in which a small body of Federal soldiers were surrounded but afterward rescued.

"We had to drive home very slowly, the road being filled with soldiers marching back to their quarters. To beguile the time we began to sing various patriotic songs, among others old 'John Brown's Body.' Mr. Clarke said to me: 'Mrs. Howe, why won't you write new words to that good air?' I replied that I had often wished to do this. I went to bed as usual that night and woke in the gray of the early dawn, when the lines of the 'Battle Hymn' suggested themselves to me. I composed all the verses lying quietly in bed, and then, fearful that I should forget them, I sprang from the bed, found pen and ink, and scrawled them almost without seeing what I was doing. I had acquired the habit of writing this way in the dark when the fit would seize me and some one of my small children might be asleep in the room. Having accomplished my idea, I went back to bed again and fell asleep.

"A day or two later I repeated my verses to Mr. Clarke and he was much pleased with them. When I returned to Boston I carried them to James T. Fields, at that time editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*. The title, 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic,' was suggested by him. The poem was published soon afterward in the magazine and did not at first receive any special mention. We were all too much absorbed in watching the progress of the war to give much heed to a copy of verses more or less.

"I think it may have been a year later that my lines, in some shape, found their way into a Southern prison in which a number of Federal prisoners were confined. An Army chaplain who had been imprisoned with them came to Washington soon after his release, and in a speech or lecture of some sort described the singing of the hymn by himself and his companions in that dismal place of confinement. People then began to ask who had written the hymn, and the author's name was easily established by a reference to the magazine.

"The battle hymn was often sung during the course of the war and under a great variety of circumstances. Among other anecdotes I have heard of its having once led a forlorn hope through a desperate encounter to a successful issue.

"The wild echoes of the fearful struggle have long since died away, and with them all memories of unkindness between ourselves and our Southern brethren. But those who once loved my hymn still sing it. In many a distant Northern town, where I have stood to speak, the song has been sung by the choir of some one of the churches before or after my lecture. A printed copy of the words and music was once sent me from Constantinople, by whom I never knew, but when I visited Roberts College in the neighborhood of that city, the good professors and their ladies at parting asked me to listen well to what I might hear on my way down the steep declivity. I did so, and heard in sweet, full cadence the lines which scarcely seem mine, so much are they the breath of that heroic tune and of the feeling with which it was fitted."

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the wine from where the grapes of wrath are stored:
He hath loosed the fateful lightnings of his terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of an hundred circling camps,
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps,
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a burning gospel writ in fiery rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners so with you my grace shall deal."
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel:
Our God is marching on.

He has sounded up the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He has washed the earth's dull bosom with a high ecstatic heat.
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer him, be jubilant, my feet:
Our God is marching on.

In the sweetness of the lilies he was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that shines out on you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
Our God is marching on.

He is coming like the glory of the morning on the wave;
He is wisdom to the mighty, he is succor to the brave;
So the world shall be his footstool and the soul of Time his slave;
Our God is marching on.

A long lifetime of other achievements, as the New York *Tribune* points out, surrounds this one in a halo:

"That one ringing and resplendent lyric seems to stand apart, in a class of its own. Conspicuously above not only the rest of her works, but also above the great mass of writings of that time, it stands as the product of inspiration and as in turn a potent source of inspiration. Those who have heard the swing and the surge of its resounding lines as sung by an army on the march or by a great multitude impassioned in their earnestness can realize something of the spiritual force which it has exerted upon millions and which it is destined still to exert upon people engaged in a great campaign for freedom.

"For a longer period than the average lifetime Julia Ward

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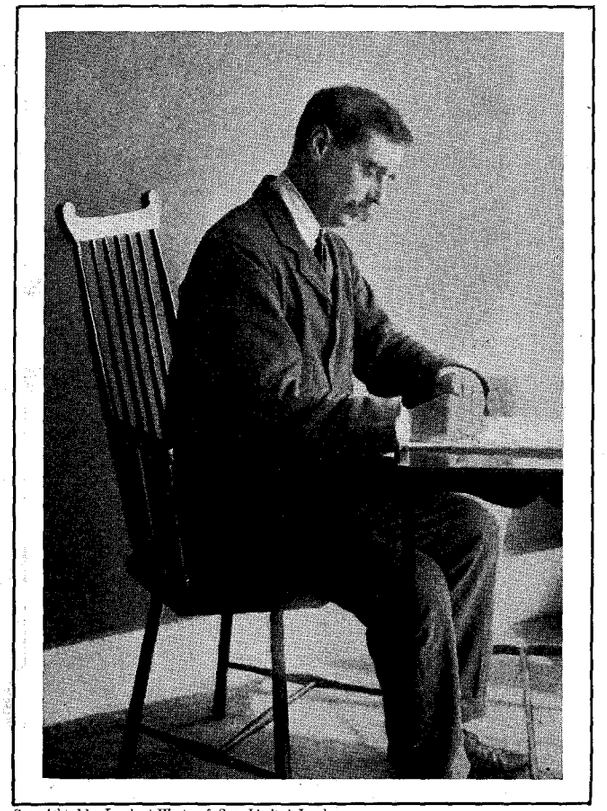
Howe was engaged with more than ordinary activity and effectiveness in a variety of labors which were directed unselfishly toward the uplifting of humanity. In the last generation of a life which comprized the span of three generations her activities were lessened tho not abated, while her sympathies and interests remained undiminished and the honor, affection, and reverence in which she was held steadily increased. She became an American institution, a type of American womanhood, American love of humanity and all the highest ideals of the American personality, the American home, and the American commonwealth. She had long been to most persons so largely a great name and an ennobling tradition that her transition from the present to the past will be publicly less felt than merely perceived in the written record, tho it will serve to place a final seal upon a career marked in an exceptional degree by both practical usefulness and spiritual beauty."

H. G. WELLS NOT A MACHINE

SINCERE writers, it seems, are apt to produce a superficial impression which is the opposite of their souls. With this formula, at any rate, Mr. Chesterton unlocks the secret of Thackeray, Browning, and, with added detail, of his contemporary, Mr. H. G. Wells. The way the principle has worked out in Thackeray's case is, so he affirms, that Thackeray, being sentimental, is forthwith labeled "cynical." "Browning is popularly associated with attaching too much importance to intellect; whereas if he erred it was certainly in attaching too much importance to passion." By means of this principle he gives us, in the November *American Magazine*, what he calls the "negative" portrait of Mr. Wells. Thus:



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H. G. WELLS,

"A small, sturdy man, with a warm, good-humored face, sunburned like an apple, . . . he looks the very reverse of a diagram."

"No man now alive in England deserves the name of genius more than Mr. H. G. Wells; and no man offers a more startling case of this contradiction between the public impression and the private fact.

"In most sketches, satires, and allusions to Mr. Wells he is referred to as a kind of mental skeleton; a man made of diagrams; a spirit of endless logic, at once trivial and ghostly; a vision of steel machinery by moonlight. He has written 'The Time Machine'; therefore he himself is a machine; his heart must tick rather than beat. He has written 'The First Men in the Moon'; therefore he is the first man out of the moon and has clinging to him the cold splendor of space. Above all (and this he will admit laughingly himself) he has a universally recognized copyright in the word 'efficiency'; he started the political use of that term, with which Lord Rosebery, Lord Milner, and the Fabian Society have since wearied the world. His Socialism is supposed to be a dreary officialism, pointed with the metallic punctuality of little electric bells.

"All this notion does not so much fall dead in the presence of Mr. Wells as actually turn upside down. I do not mean merely in his physical presence; tho that is the reverse of metallic. A small, sturdy man with a warm, good-humored face, sunburned like an apple, in light gray country clothes, he looks the very reverse of a diagram; his mouth is full of strong humor, his eyes of an amiable doubt.

"But the legend of the mechanical Wells is even more contradicted by his humane and responsive temperament than by his cheerful and almost rustic exterior. He has the largest hospitality of both head and heart; he will not only entertain a new idea, but domesticate it. No man's mind has grown less like clockwork construction and more like a living organism; feeding itself from every food and soil; perpetually modifying and modified by its environment. He goes far less by reason than by instinct; his farthest flights of thought are more like the homing of birds or the strange exodi of the silent fish. His theoretic morality is a maze of almost bewildering charity; he is always softening formulas, finding exceptions, thinking tenderly of hard cases. His philosophy is all antirationalist; and he sometimes comes near to saying that two and two may not make four so exactly as is commonly supposed. If in his brilliant mass of gifts, wild imagination, warm sympathy, and swift and unhesitating analysis, there be one gift omitted, it is the great last gift of dogma—of announcing the final victory of thought."

CHILL AIRS OF OUR MEN AT OXFORD

AMERICAN Rhodes scholars who have completed their terms at Oxford and returned to take up their careers at home have been shocked to hear how they figure in the eyes of at least one Oxford man. This man, whose identity is not further revealed, accuses them and those now enjoying the privileges of the Rhodes benefactions of not fulfilling their part of the terms of the bargain. Americans at Oxford are clannish, exclusive, penurious, and various other things, he says in effect. They do not further the good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States which the great colonial governor contemplated when he established the scholarships. They keep to themselves during term time and save their money for Continental travel during vacations. The Colonial and the German escape all these strictures, but the American, says this accuser in the London *Daily Mail*, "takes from Oxford everything she has to give and withholds from her anything that it may be in his power to give in return." The charge, so launched, is amplified in this manner:

"It would naturally seem that, if the men selected by the executors came within measurable distance even of the high standard set up in the bequest, that fact alone would have guaranteed the execution and success of the Rhodes idea. Either, however, there are no men in America possest of the various qualities of manhood which Mr. Rhodes stipulated that his scholars should have, or, once having succeeded in obtaining a scholarship, all idea of carrying out their obligations goes by the board.

"The American Rhodes scholar becomes an undergraduate of Oxford only in so far as wearing the cap and gown and the obtaining of athletic honors permit. For the rest he keeps himself to himself and seeks to know nothing of his English surroundings and fellow undergraduates nor to impart any of the ideas and opinions of his own country for their discussion and approval or disapproval.

"That the American scholar should be one of the Oxford undergraduates, should join in their social life, should make friends with them, should become, in fact, their brother during their three years at the university, was always the root idea of

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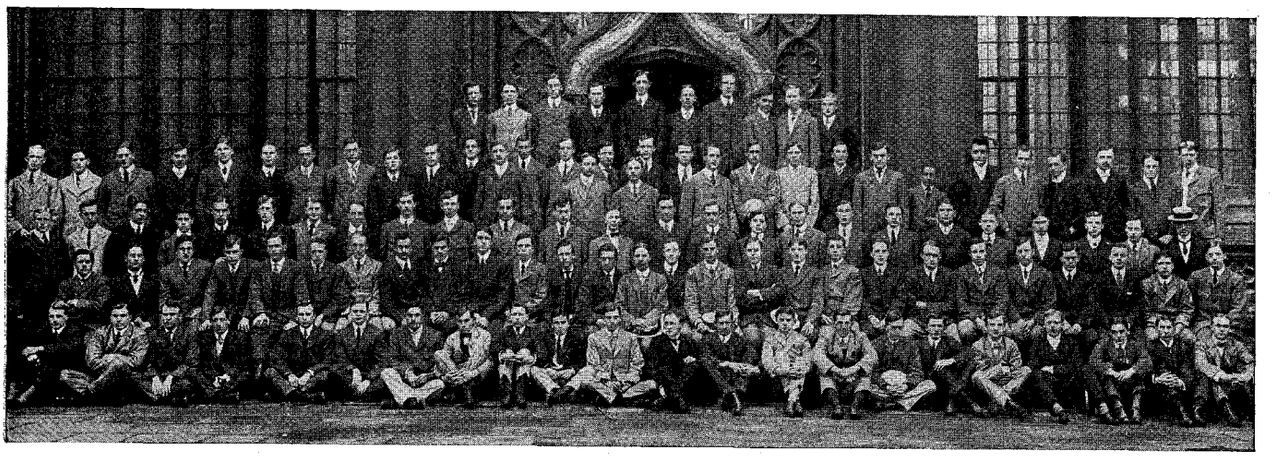

RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD IN 1908. ABOUT FIFTY ARE AMERICANS.

Our men here do not seem especially distinguishable for hauteur, yet an English Oxford man says they become undergraduates of Oxford only in so far as wearing the cap and gown and the obtaining of athletic honors permit. For the rest the American keeps to himself.

the bequest. He does none of these things. By the foundation of the American Club in Oxford all possibility of his fufilling these objects is destroyed, and from the first moment of his arrival till the time of his departure the American Rhodes scholar makes friends only with his compatriots."

This critic admits that as an athlete the American fulfils the demands made upon him, "tho sometimes in a manner which raises grave doubts in English minds as to his comprehension of the word 'sportsmanship,' but at least he is of use to Oxford, for his excellence gains him the coveted blue and is of material assistance to Oxford in her rivalry against Cambridge." The final charge is this:

"The American Rhodes scholar receives £300 ($1,500) a year wherewith to defray his university expenses. This means that the various items of undergraduate life at Oxford should be covered by this sum. The Rhodes scholar, however, contends that expensive journeys in first-class saloon cabins to the ends of the earth on vacations should also be paid out of this annual allowance. Consequently he keeps his Oxford expenses down to the minimum and does no more entertaining than he can possibly help, in order that as soon as the term is over he may shake the dust of Oxford from his feet and explore the nooks and crannies of civilized and uncivilized parts of the world.

"Does this benefit Oxford? Is this in the spirit of the scholarship?"

Since this was printed and reported in this country various Rhodes scholars have given vent to their indignation in the public prints. One signing himself Samuel Mayo Renaker writes from Cambridge, Mass., to the New York *Times*, giving facts that he thinks are hard to square with the accusations. Thus:

"What are some typical colleges containing Americans? In Merton College the elected head of the student body, the president of the Junior Common Room, is an American. In Christ Church the Americans are very popular socially, being members of various social literary clubs, in one of which an American scholar was president. In Brasenose College the popularity of the Americans, one of whom was president of the University Athletic Club, can not be disputed. In Magdalen College the Americans have been among the most popular men, especially in one or two cases. In Balliol the Americans are identified with every phase of college life; and newcomers have been known to say that at first it was hard to tell who was and who wasn't an American, because of the intermingling and community of interests. Many other colleges might be named where the Americans are completely 'in the life of the college' and popular with their English college mates.

"On the leading university social clubs, like Vincents and the Gridiron Club, are Americans who mingle on terms of goodfellowship and intimacy with the English members. If the anonymous complainant had 'mixt' enough to be a member of these or other social and literary clubs, or if he had been familiar with the life of many of the colleges, he could not have shown such one-sided knowledge. It is really astonishing how readily most of the Americans do adapt themselves to their environment and fit in with some group or other in their colleges."

Another Rhodes scholar who went over with the first delegation, Mr. Harry Peyton Steger, gives some information on the money question:

"'I can assure you,' he remarked solemnly, 'that one Rhodes scholar of my acquaintance'—his eyes twinkled—'spent from $500 to $1,000 a year more than he received from his scholarship right in the city of Oxford, and solely on account of entertaining English friends there. Ninety per cent. of the Rhodes scholars I knew traveled second and third class on their vacations because they had spent so much at Oxford. Why, I traveled first class across the Channel only once in my life!"

An English Cambridge graduate, long a resident in America, puts the difficulty in a more philosophical spirit:

"I think I may speak for Oxford, for there is mighty little difference between Oxford and Cambridge as far as their social life is concerned. It seems to me that the aloofness of the Rhodes scholars and their flocking together, of which Oxford complains, is a very natural result of sending to that university a large number of Americans. It is extremely regrettable and it seems that the Americans get neither the utmost they ought to from their life there nor give all they should to their Alma Mater. But it is quite explicable and the remedy lies with the Rhodes scholars themselves.

"I wonder if you realize that in 'Varsity life in England there are great elements of loneliness. A man comes up and is assigned to rooms. He is given a bedroom, a living-room or 'keeping-room' as we call it at Cambridge, and a small pantry. It is shut off from all the world by a big outer door, called an 'oak,' and when that is 'sported' or closed, no one will disturb him in any way.

"In that little suite he has his breakfast and his lunch by himself. He does practically all his studying by himself, and if he asks nobody in and prefers to take what recreation he follows by himself, it is no one's business to interfere with him. His college duties are comparatively small. He must dine in Hall most nights of the week. He must attend a certain number of chapel services unless he protests that he is not a member of the Church of England or Protestant Episcopal Church. He will think himself overworked if he has to put in more than two lectures a day. The rest of his time is his own.

"Now, the American, when he comes up, can not help feeling lonely, and he doesn't appreciate that the Englishman on the same staircase as himself is just as lonely. They both have to make acquaintances and break into the college life, and I am absolutely certain that it is not a bit harder for the American than the Englishman. But the American does not understand the innate shyness of the Englishman, and calls it snobbishness. He does not realize that if the man he has been introduced to the day before does not hail him as an old friend, it is quite as much because the Englishman wonders whether his advances will not be repulsed by a stranger as that he does not want to know more of that stranger."

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TOO STRONG MEAT FOR BABES

PEDAGOGS whose only thought is "enriching" the courses of study are called to task by a Catholic writer for plunging the young into the chilling bath of modern radical thought. Too many of the worst features of the Time Spirit, this writer thinks, are embodied in the works of Maupassant, Zola, Nietzsche, and Sudermann; and their introduction into the schoolroom "in order to acquaint the students with some of the best products of modern thought," helps to explain the "indictment frequently brought against modern educational systems" that their failure is "to train the youth in the love of virtue and the practise of all that makes for upright moral conduct." This writer, who gives his views in *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny), thinks he sees the flowering of a Sudermann cult that extends some of its branches into the public schools. We read:

"Everybody who makes pretense of literary culture thinks he has to read Sudermann; the literary journals devote columns to him, university professors of German literature feel themselves compelled to lecture about him, while his plays are put on the stage in the great cities and translated into foreign languages.

"Of course it would be folly to intimate that there was not some reason for this whimsical admiration for Sudermann's novels and dramas. Especially in his dramas Sudermann vividly depicts burning social questions, and much of his popularity is no doubt due to the fact 'that in each of his works living questions are sharply defined.' But the solutions he suggests and the conclusions he reaches, as well as the doctrines he seems to defend, can not possibly commend themselves to right-thinking men. He preaches revolt, an exaggerated 'individualism,' and rebellion against what in his view are merely 'conventional standards of morality.'

"One of his dramas, 'Heimat,' known in France, England, and America under the name of 'Magda' (who is the leading character), has lately been issued . . . as one of a modern-language series for school use. The work is edited with an introduction by F. G. G. Schmidt, of the State University of Oregon, and is no doubt intended for advanced German classes in colleges and high schools. But evil consequences would surely ensue if the students who study this play would make it their business to follow in the path blazed by Sudermann in unfolding the career of his heroine.

"In his introduction to the play Professor Schmidt makes certain statements, which, probably without his being aware of the fact, are in reality so many reasons why teachers should hesitate to use this text in their classes. He speaks of Sudermann as 'a champion of unhampered individualism and liberty.' *Magda*, the daughter of a gruff old soldier, *Colonel Schwarze*, returns to her father's house 'after years of waywardness,' but during this period of license she has so developed her individuality (!) that she now openly scorns 'his antiquated notions of honor' (!). We are told that this drama is 'of significant and abiding value' because it stands for 'a supreme faith in the inviolability and sacredness of the individual soul.' And, finally, 'the sacredness of personal obligations and the recognition of the supreme duty of faithfulness to one's higher self is strongly exprest in "Heimat," when Sudermann makes *Magda* say: "I will not, I can not, for I am I, and I must not lose myself."'"

In the domain of modern fiction it would be hard to find, so this writer avers, "a more heartless prig than this *Magda*, and one who has such a furious penchant for "developing her individuality." The writer is rather aghast at some of her reasonings:

"She discovers her 'higher self' in a career of iniquity and she develops it by persevering in sin and by uttering wild, frivolous, and incoherent ravings against Christian notions of morality. We have space for only one choice morsel of *Magda's* newly discovered moral code. In Act III., Scene 6, she tells *Pastor Heffderdingk:* 'If we wish to grow we must first be guilty. To become greater than our sin—that is of greater value than the purity which you preach.' Sudermann's 'Heimat' will never do as a classic for Christian schools. Our students can easily do without knowledge of the way in which *Magda* discovered her 'higher self.' . . . Do characters obsessed by such damnable pride deserve the exaggerated eulogies of the editors of our school classics? Are they worthy models for Christian students?"

WHAT THE EAST SIDE TAUGHT BROADWAY

WHEN the New Theater recently gave its first performance at prices ranging from ten to fifty cents, the house was full and thousands sought admission in vain. In general terms it was looked upon as an "East-Side" audience, tho it would more properly be called an audience of the poorer working people. *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York) reports its *confrères* of the daily press as being imprest by "an orderliness in conduct, an appreciative zest, and a sightliness in the appearance of the throng all quite foreign to expectation." This journal proceeds to point some morals not sufficiently apprehended, it appears, by the daily recorders of Broadway theatrical events. Thus:

"It was a great audience that saw this performance of 'The Bluebird'; an audience well-drest, as conventional costuming goes; an audience alert to appreciate the dignity and beauty of the theater itself, yet by no means over-imprest or rendered diffident thereby; an audience that found 'the play the thing,' and entered into it as it was developed with rare comprehension and just estimate. The average audience not of the East Side might have studied this audience with profit, in respect to its absorption in the dramatic business of the moment, an absorption which at once meant full understanding thereof and joy therein, and that incidentally embodied a tribute to the acting which actors in 'the best circumstances' seldom win."

Things known and also unknown to many were illustrated on this occasion:

"Broadway, with its superficial glitter and glare, its tinsel and its toughness, its ragtime frenzies reflected in so many of its offerings at 'the best theaters,' has an atmosphere all its own. Its whole life and purpose spells ephemerality. It has no classics, it despises noble romance, and it abhors the poetic in drama. To it Shakespeare is an 'ancient guy' and others favored of the gods are of little worth. But the East Side—something after the manner of homogeneous communities elsewhere—is different. It loves Shakespeare, it can appreciate and discuss a Maeterlinck, and all the great modern writers of drama, tho of all nations, are its friends. Hence the surprize at the New Theater.

"It is to the assimilating elements of the East Side, with other masses of comparatively new citizens, that one must look for prime aid in the conservation and maintenance of standards in the drama and kindred arts. Most of these groups of people are more artistic in impulse and conception than the average native, altho fine standards obtain among natives in the minor cities removed from the feverish phases of metropolitan life. Just as one may be amazed at the familiar acquaintance of an East Sider with dramatic classics, one may wonder at the artistic sense of the Italian laborer who hums an operatic classic as he plies his shovel, while his fellow laborer, who is a native, may whistle some cheap and vulgar melody of the moment.

"And Broadway as a locality is not to blame for the standards by which it is judged, nor are its theaters to be condemned for what they offer. For Broadway is the meeting-place of the uneasy rich, the killers of leisure, the vulgar, and the half or wholly vicious of a continent who in common assemble here for purposes that make the street and its neighborhood characteristic. A great metropolis furnishes the setting, and this morally eccentric multitude make up the panorama."

THE sudden death of Charles Gilibert comes as a heavy blow to the world of opera and song. "When Oscar Hammerstein brought French opera to the front at the Manhattan Opera House," says *Musical America* (New York), "he wisely engaged Gilibert, who was for four years one of his leading singers. He made every part that he undertook important, but his most famous rôle was that of the father in Charpentier's 'Louise.' To this part he brought the utmost of his powers of dramatic impersonation. Those who have witnessed his performance of this part will never forget the tragedy and pathos which he threw into it."

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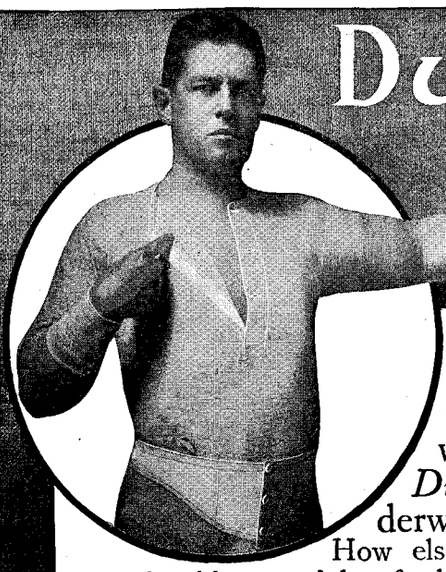

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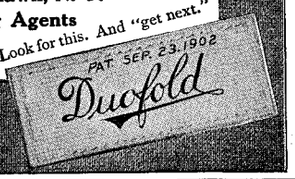

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CURRENT POETRY

LESSING, in his essay "Laocoon," fixt the respective fields of sculpture and of painting. Some day we may need another Lessing and a second Laocoon to determine the boundaries of poetry and music—but for the present we are permitted to enjoy with a clear conscience the pure melody of the two sonnets that follow—sonnets where poetry has run to music.

In the smooth rhythm of the lines of the first sonnet we can pick but one flaw and that is in the fourteenth verse, where a distinct and dissonant break seems to appear. The harmony of the second contribution is much more intricate and the imagery is more impressive.

We have taken these poems from "The Soul's Inheritance" (Houghton Mifflin Company)—the last collected work of the late George Cabot Lodge. It is hard to lose any member from the ranks of the "saving remnant" of our poets, and this posthumous book of poems, with its wealth of promise, increases the present sense of loss.

I saw her shining garments cling
Around her like a moonlit mist;
Her eyes were clear as amethyst;
Her hair was like a sea-bird's wing
Dark in the gold of evening;
And in the hushed room's narrow space
The light lay mild across her face:
She seemed as one about to sing. . . .
She sang not—and without a stir
Time passed between us; and the light
Abounded, and the strength of love;
The light, the life, the strength whereof
The truth is nurtured . . . while the night
Darkened and the stars lightened over her. . . .

II

Breathless and unforeseen, it comes!—the hour
When, on the breast of the Beloved, we feel
Almost the secret sense of life reveal
Its meaning, and the source of life its power;—
When, as in some vast sunrise, like a flower,
Our soul stands open and our eyes unseal,
While all that fear and ignorance conceal
Seems in perfection life's predestined dower.
Then, as it were against the inward ear,
We hold in silence, like a chambered shell,
The dazed one human heart . . . and seem to hear
Forever and forever rise and swell
And fail and fall on Death's eventual shore,
Tragic and vast, life's inarticulate roar! . . .

In "Later Poems" by John Banister Tabb (Mitchell Kennerley) we have another posthumous volume.

This is a treasure-book, filled with carefully carved verses that carry the minute tracery of goldsmith's work. In their fine compression and painstaking finish they resemble the brief lyrics of Robert Herrick, altho the firm faith they show is at a far remove from the pagan spirit of the Elizabethan.

Moments

Like the manna, mute as snow,
Swift the Moments come and go,
Each sufficient for the needs
Of the multitude it feeds;
One to all, and all to one,
Superfluity to none,
Ever dying but to give
Life whereon alone we live.

Nature

It is His garment; and to them
Who touch in faith its utmost hem
He, turning, says again, "I see
That virtue hath gone out of me."

Quenches Thirst—
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.

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The Lute-Player

He touched the strings ; and lo, the strain—
As waters dimple to the rain—
Spontaneous rose and fell again.

In swaddling clothes or silence bound,
His genius a soul had found,
And wakened it to light and sound.

Victims

Behold, throughout the land,
On many a smoking pyre
The maple-martyrs stand
Ablaze in autumn fire.

The winds are hushed in prayer,
Till, falling one by one,
Dumfounded leaves declare
The sacrifice is done.

To the Wheatfield

Give us this day our daily bread.
"Oh wheat," the wind, in passing, said,
"'Tis you that answer everywhere
This call of Life's incessant prayer;
Bow, then, in reverence your head,
For 'tis the Master's gift you bear."

Fulfilled

'Twas August : and a Gypsy Breeze
Came wandering through the wood.
"Our fortunes !" cried the lover Trees
That first before her stood.

"Sir Hickory the king shall be
Of all this wide demain ;
And you," she added tenderly,
"Fair Maple, shall be queen."

They listened, smiling as she spoke,
Nor heeded what she told,
Till came the morning when they woke
Arrayed in red and gold.

WISE WORDS

A Physician on Food.

A physician of Portland, Oregon, has views about food. He says:

"I have always believed that the duty of the physician does not cease with treating the sick, but that we owe it to humanity to teach them how to protect their health, especially by hygienic and dietetic laws.

"With such a feeling as to my duty I take great pleasure in saying to the public that in my own experience and also from personal observation I have found no food to equal Grape-Nuts, and that I find there is almost no limit to the great benefit this food will bring when used in all cases of sickness and convalescence.

"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach, especially at breakfast, to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work.

"In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream, and I think it is not advisable to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too weak to digest other food.

"This is written after an experience of more than 20 years, treating all manner of chronic and acute diseases, and the letter is written voluntarily on my part without any request for it."

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If any suit of Shackamaxon fabric shrinks or fades or if any other fault develops in the fabric at any time, write to us and we will make it good.

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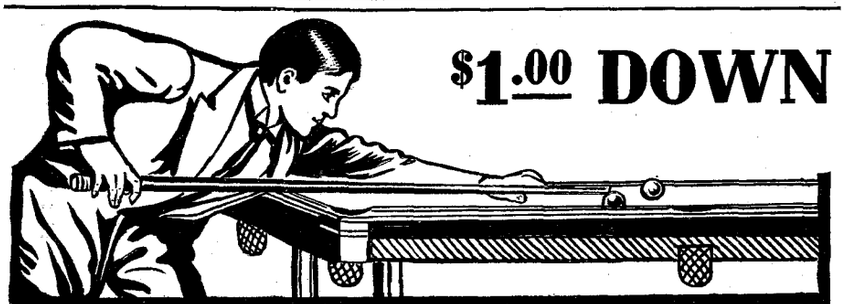

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

POOR MANUEL

WHEN King Manuel, the last of the long list of monarchs who have sought sanctuary in England, reached Plymouth last week, we read that he presented a pitiful spectacle. He looked pale and ill, and all life seemed to have gone from him. Very gravely he shook hands with some dozen equally grave men in frock-coats and silk hats. He spoke several sentences to them, but never once did a smile relieve the gloom of his pale and tragic young face.

In an appreciation in the London *Daily Mail* we read:

That King Manuel is unusually gifted in many ways has been evident to all who have had the privilege of approaching him. He wished to be a sailor before the tragic events occurred which brought him to the throne, and he threw himself into the study of mathematics and naval construction with great energy and thoroughness.

He worked with great enthusiasm in order to enter, as a simple midshipman, the naval college, and when at Villa Vicosa he begged his mother to allow him to return sooner to Lisbon that he might continue his mathematics and not be behindhand with his schoolfellows. This request was made on the occasion of the visit to Villa Vicosa of the Duke of the Abruzzi, and the young Infante remarked to the Queen that when he became a naval officer he would like people to say of him all that is said of the Duke and of his services to science.

The boy would rise early in the morning and study Plato and Greek philosophy in those days before he went to breakfast in his mother's apartments. Most of the day was devoted to studying, and in the evenings he would take up music or drawing. Like his grandfather, Louis I. of Portugal, Manuel is fond of music, and plays the piano quite remarkably. From his great-grandfather, King Ferdinand II., he has inherited a love for works of art, especially in sculpture and painting.

Physically he is less a Braganza than was his ill-fated brother. He rather shows the blood of the Houses of Orléans and of Savoy. His devoted mother, Queen Amelia, was born a Princess of Orléans, and is a granddaughter of King Louis Philippe of France. He has her eyes and brow, but his square chin and mobile curving lips are unmistakably those which characterize the House of Savoy. Manuel II. is a great-grandson of Victor Emmanuel, *Il Re Galantuomio*, the creator of United Italy.

The beginning of the young monarch's reign was promising. When he drove from the Necessidades Palace to the Cortes to open Parliament, flowers were showered from the windows and enthusiastic acclamations raised as the youthful and handsome sovereign passed.

He set to work in earnest, fully realizing his responsibilities and the importance of his official duties. For four hours every day he gave audiences, and daily he received one or several of the Cabinet Ministers. Those who saw him both before and after his accession to the throne were all agreed as to the

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remarkable change in his attitude and turn of mind. In fact, he appeared much older than his years, and acted like a man of mature age. In order to fit himself for his new duties he found time to go through a regular and difficult course of study in legislation and political economy.

King Manuel has an admittedly nervous temperament, but that he is endowed with great courage and presence of mind has been repeatedly shown. One may safely assert that no monarch ever entered upon his task under more difficult, and even threatening, circumstances. Only a few days after his accession to the throne he was warned that the danger surrounding his position would be greatly increased unless certain reforms were instituted, and that his throne "was resting on the remains of a great conflagration, the embers of which still existed, so that the slightest fanning would inevitably cause another catastrophe."

Unrest has been endemic in Portugal, and alarms constant. Ominous signs of trouble for the country have for the past two years been continually present to the young monarch, but, with the brave optimism which attaches to youth, he took little heed. He was told repeatedly that Army and Navy officers were among the ranks of the Republicans; he would not listen. A year or so ago, during an important dinner at the royal palace, at which he was present, together with Queen Amelia, his mother, and the Duke of Oporto, brother of the late King and heir to the throne, and a number of dignitaries and diplomats, an officer of the Royal Household abruptly rose and declared that his Majesty's youth so appealed to his pity that he wished to warn him of an impending disaster: spies and traitors were in the palace and a great conspiracy was being hatched to bring about the King's downfall. Still Manuel paid no heed. Courage and fearlessness, indeed, are part of royal training; it may even be said to be inherent in royal blood.

Just as he is fearless Manuel II. is untiring. A few months ago, when he was urged to entrust some of the matters of secondary interest—such as the perusal of newspapers which might be avoided by a brief daily report—to others, as fatigue was only too visible in his features, the young King shrugged his shoulders and gently replied, "While I have life and strength left to me I will read them myself. One of my chief duties as King is to have perfect knowledge of the condition of public opinion in all matters day by day, and that I can only obtain directly from the newspapers."

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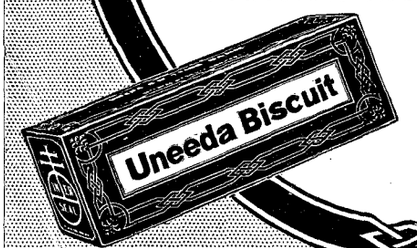

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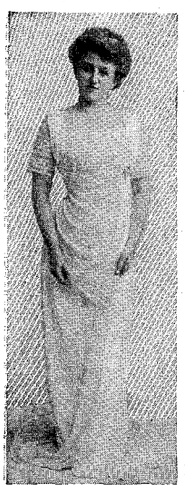

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language and behavior such as stamped him the rough, profane, and illiterate sailor." "His conversation never differed in the least from that of the most ignorant and abandoned of his associates, constantly mixt with oaths and the lowest vulgarity." If he had possest any talents or learning, "he must have betrayed it to me during his long confinement," declared Dr. Turk.

The doctor's letter, which is reprinted in *Harper's Weekly*, goes on to tell how the seaman, William Kemble, was finally reported dead on January 17. The writer's associate, Dr. Birchmore, came again, two hours after making this report, and announced that Kemble had come to life, and he was "holding forth to the sailors in a strange way." Taking up Dr. Turk's narrative:

I directly went down, where I witnessed one of the most remarkable and unaccountable transactions that perhaps had ever fallen to the lot of man to behold. Kemble had awakened as it were from sleep, raised himself up, and called for his messmates in particular, and those men who were not on duty, to attend to his words. He told them he had experienced death, but was allowed a short space of time to return, and give them as well as the officers some directions for their future conduct in life. In this situation I found him, surrounded by the crew, all mute with astonishment, and paying the most serious attention to every word that escaped from his lips. The oldest men were in tears, not a dry eye was to be seen, or a whisper heard; all was as solemn and as silent as the grave. His whole body was as cold as death could make it, there was no pulsation in the wrists, the temples, or the chest perceptible, his voice was clear and powerful, his eyes uncommonly brilliant and animated. After a short and pertinent address to the medical gentlemen, he told me in a peremptory manner to bring Commodore Rodgers to him, as he had something to say to him, before he finally left us. The Commodore consented to go with me, when a scene was presented, truly novel and indescribable and calculated to fill with awe the stoutest heart. The sick bay (or berth) in which he lay is entirely set apart to the use of those who are confined to their beds by illness. Supported by the Surgeons, surrounded by his weeping and astonished comrades, a crowd of spectators, looking thro' the lattice work, which enclosed the room, a common japan'd lamp, throwing out a sickly light, was the si uation of things, when our worthy Commander made his appearance; and well does he remember the effect produced by so uncommon a spectacle, especially when followed by the utterance of these words from the mouth of one long supposed to have been dead.

"Commodore Rodgers, I have sent for you, Sir, being commissioned by a higher power to address you for a short time and to deliver the message entrusted to me, when I was permitted to revisit the earth. Once I trembled in your presence and was eager to obey your commands—but now, I am your superior, being no longer an inhabitant of the earth. I have seen the glories of the world of spirits—I am not permitted to make known what I have beheld; indeed, were I not forbidden, language would be

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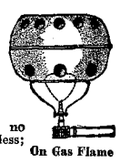

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inadequate to the task; 'tis enough for you and the crew to know, that I have been sent back to earth, to reanimate for a few hours my lifeless body, commissioned by God, to perform the work I am now engaged in."

He then in language so chaste and appropriate, as would not have disgraced the lips or the pen of a divine, took a hasty view of all the moral and religious duties, incumbent upon the Commander of a Ship of War. He reviewed the vices prevalent on shipboard, pointed out the relative duties of officers and men, and concluded by urging the necessity of reformation and repentance. He did not, as was feared by our brave commander, attempt to prove the sinfulness of fighting and wars, but on the contrary, warmly recommended to the men the performance of their duty to their country, with courage and fidelity. His speeches occupied about three quarters of an hour, and if the whole could have been taken down at the time, they would have made a considerable pamphlet, which would no doubt have been in great demand. Dr. Birchmore, now at Boston, heard all the addresses, I, only the last. When he finished with the Commodore, his head dropt upon his breast, his eyes closed, and he appeared to have passed through a second death.—No pulsation nor the least degree of warmth, could be perceived during the time that he was speaking. I ordered him to be laid aside, and left him.

The surgeon was sent for and ordered to explain the case to the commodore, "on rational and philosophical principles." But the attempt, as he confesses, was a very lame one. Where had this rough, illiterate, brutal sailor acquired the command of the purest language? "Was he divinely illuminated? was he inspired? or was the whole the effect of natural causes?" The doctor had no answer. To quote his words again:

I retired to bed, deeply reflecting upon the past, unable to sleep, when about 9 o'clock P.M., many hours after Kemble had been laid by, I was called out of bed to visit a man taken suddenly ill, in his hammock, hanging near Kemble's apartment. It was an hour when all but the watch upon deck had turned in, general silence reigned, and all the lights below were out, with the exception of a single lamp in the sick's apartment, where lay the remains of Kemble. I had bled the sick man, he was relieved, I entered the sick-room, before I retired, to replace something, and was turning round to leave it, being alone, when I was almost petrified, upon beholding Kemble sitting up in his berth, with his eyes (which had regained their former brilliancy and intelligence) fixt intently upon *mine*,—I became for a moment speechless and motionless. Thinks I to myself, what have I done, or left undone, in this man's case, that should cause him thus to stare at me at this late hour and alone? I waited a long time in painful suspense, dreading some horrid disclosure, when I was relieved by his commanding me to fetch him some water; with what alacrity I obeyed, can easily be imagined; I gave him a tin mug, containing water, which he put to his mouth, drank off the contents, and returned to me, then laid himself quietly down for the last time. His situation was precisely the same, in every respect, as before described. The

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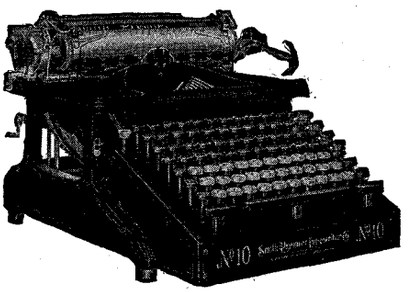

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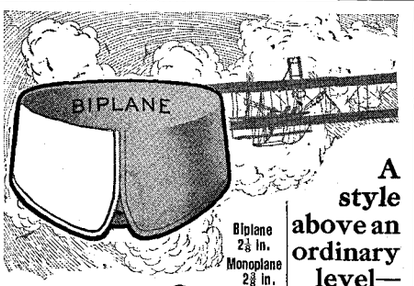

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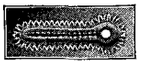

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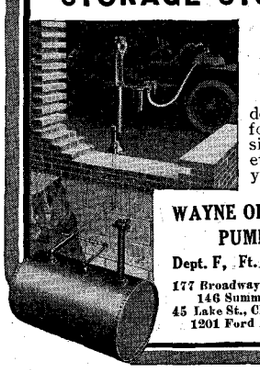

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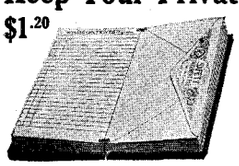

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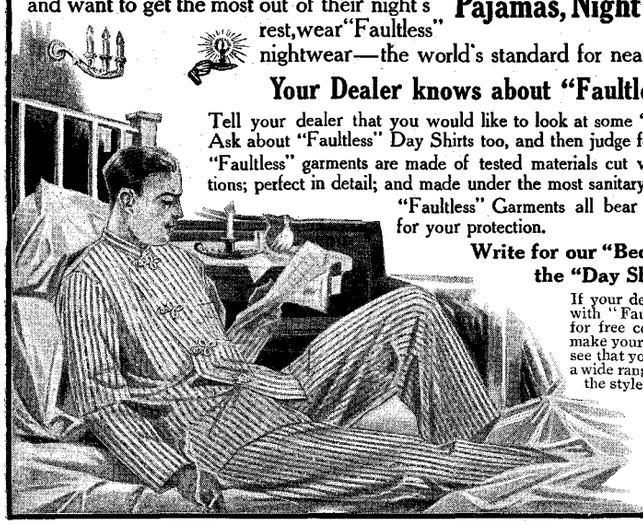

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time had now expired, which he had said was given him to remain in the body. The next day by noon, all hands attended as usual, to hear the funeral service read, and see his remains consigned to a watery grave. It was an unusually solemn period; seamen are naturally superstitious and on this occasion their minds had been wrought upon in a singular manner. Decorum is always observed by sailors at such times, but they were all affected to tears, and when the body was slid from the plank into the sea, every one rushed instinctively to the ship's side to take a last look. The usual weights had been attached to the feet, yet, as if in compliment to their anxiety to see more of him, the body rose perpendicularly from the water breast high, two or three times. This incident added greatly to the astonishment already created in the minds of the men.

I have now given a short and very imperfect sketch of the important events attending the last illness and death of William Kemble. It is submitted to the ladies, in this state, begging they will excuse haste and inaccuracy. The change produced upon the crew was for a time very remarkable; it appeared as if they would never smile or swear again; the effect wore off by degrees, except when the subject was renewed.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Tank at Radcliffe.—To the list of famous misprints should be added that ascribed to Miss Irwin, dean of Radcliffe College, who was made to say in an annual report that the new swimming tank at Radcliffe had a capacity of 20,000 gals.—*Christian Register.*

Encouraging Cholly.—"I'm doing my best to get ahead," asserted Chollie. "Well, heaven knows you need one," assented Dollie.—*Toledo Blade.*

On the Level.—"Do you assimilate your food, aunty?"

"No, I doesn't, sah. I buys it open an' honest, sah."—*Baltimore American.*

Everybody Ate Royal Hams.—"The most successful swindles," said James R. Keene at a dinner, "are those that have a basis of honesty. It's like the story of King Edward's pigs.

"At Sandringham, you know, King Edward raised prize swine, prize bullocks and all manner of fancy live stock. Well, there was a fashionable west end butcher who bought all the king's fat swine every year at a simply enormous price, and a reporter said to this butcher one day:

"'How can you afford to pay such prices for the royal swine?'

"'Well, you see,' said the butcher, with a wink of the eye, 'the king's pigs have such a lot of legs!'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Would Cause Less Trouble.—A fond mother in Valparaiso, hearing that an earthquake was coming, sent her boys to a friend in the country, so that they might escape it. In a few days' time she received a note from the friend, saying:

"Take your boys away and send along the earthquake."—*Judge.*

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Serious Blunder.—Newport was aroused last month over a story that J. Pierpont Morgan told at a luncheon at the Fishing club.

"They talk of the high cost of living," Mr. Morgan said, "but it's just as bad abroad. You all know what Trouville is like in the season.

"An American took in Trouville's grande semaine last year. When his bill was sent up he paused in his breakfast and studied it with a sarcastic smile. Then he sent for the hotel clerk.

"'See here,' he said, 'you've made a mistake in this bill.'

"'Oh, no, monsieur, Oh, no!' cried the clerk.

"'Yes you have,' said the American, and with a sneer he pointed to the total. 'I've got more money than that,' he said."—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Modern.—"Show me one of these old robber castles of the Rhine," commanded the tourist.

"Robber castles?" echoed the puzzled guide. "Does the gentleman mean a garage?"—*Washington Herald.*

Nerve.—LADY—"Why do you give me this bit of paper?"

TRAMP—"Madam, I do not like to criticize your soup, but it is not like mother used to make. Allow me to give you her recipe."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Brothers-in-Law.—In an English town a gentleman and a countryman approached a cage in the traveling zoo from opposite directions. This cage contained a very fierce-looking kangaroo. The countryman gazed at the wild animal for a few minutes with mouth and eyes both open, and then, turning to the gentleman, he asked, "What kind of animal is that?"

"Oh," replied the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia."

The countryman covered his eyes with his hands as he exclaimed in horror, "Well, well! my sister married one of them!"—*Judge.*

A Good Business.—"Ruggles, you ought to go into the business of raising chickens by hand. It's great."

"I believe I would, Ramage, if I could buy a good incubator cheap."

(With eagerness) "I've got one, old chap, I'll sell you for a third of what it cost me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Friendliness.—"What's the good of having friends if you can't ask favors of them?"

"That's right. But I've noticed that the man who has the most friends is the one who asks the fewest favors."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Common Fate.—"It is a terrible thing," said the prisoner, "to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police."

"But you will not be alone, my friend," replied the philanthropic visitor; "the same thing happens to people who own automobiles."—*Washington Star*

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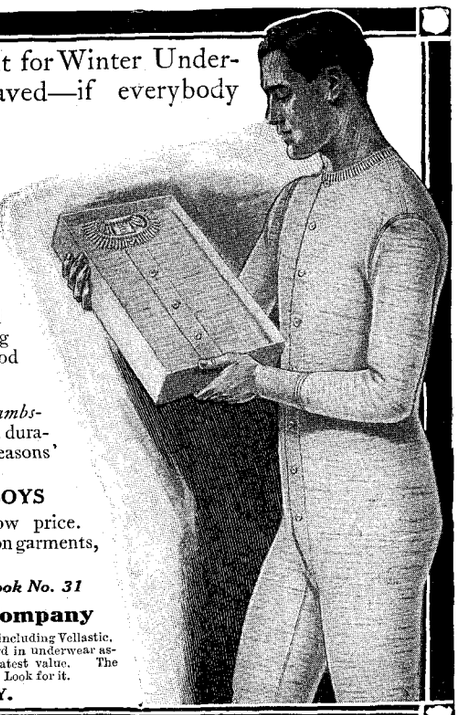

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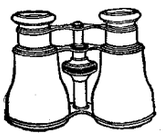

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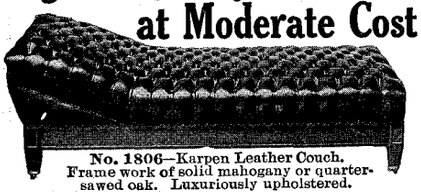

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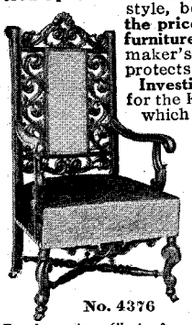

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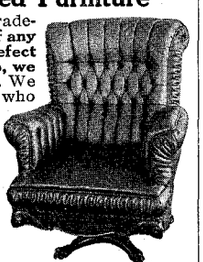

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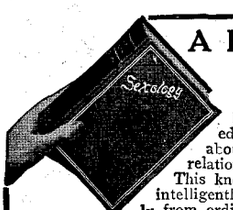

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Unnecessary.—PASTOR (from the pulpit)—"The collection which we took up to-day is for the savages of Africa. The trousers buttons which some of the brethren have dropt into the plate are consequently useless."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Slight Difference.—"I hear your three daughters have become engaged this summer."

"Well, not precisely. It is only the youngest, but she has been engaged three times."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Catching.—CANNIBAL—"How did our chief get that attack of hay fever?"

'NOTHER CANNIBAL—"He ate a grass widow."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Dead Game.—BRICKLAYER (to mate, who had just had a hodful of bricks fall on his feet)—"Dropt 'em on yer toe! That's nothin'. Why, I seen a bloke get killed stone dead, an' 'e never made such a bloomin' fuss as you're doin'."—*Tit-Bits.*

Some Difference.—"I don't believe any two words in the English language are synonymous."

"Oh, I don't know. What's the matter with 'raise' and 'lift'?"

"There's a big difference. I 'raise' chickens and have a neighbor who has been known to 'lift' them."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Poor Man.—"*Poor* man," with the accent on the first word, usually means a man without money. But "*Poor Man!*"—drawl the term out sadly, with a mournful shake of the head, and it may well be applied to the hero of the following:

On board an ocean liner were a lady and gentleman, accompanied by their young hopeful, aged six, and, as is usually the case, the parents were very sick, while little Willie was the wellest thing on board. One day the parents were lying in their steamer chairs hoping that they would die, and little Willie was playing about.

Willie did something of which his mother did not approve, so she said to her husband, "John, please speak to Willie." The husband, with the little strength left in his wasted form, looked at his son and heir feebly and muttered: "How dy' do, Willie?"—*The Lyceumite.*

What John Knew.—The teacher of one of the classes in a school in the suburbs of Cleveland had been training her pupils in anticipation of a visit from the school commissioner. At last he came, and the classes were called out to show their attainments. The arithmetic class was the first called, and in order to make a good impression, the teacher put the first question to Johnny Smith, the star pupil.

"Johnny, if coal is selling at $6 a ton and you pay the coal dealer $24, how many tons of coal will he bring you?"

"Three," was the prompt reply from Johnny.

The teacher, much embarrassed, said: "Why, Johnny, that isn't right."

"Oh, I know it ain't, but they do it, anyhow."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 14.—The British steamer *Peveril* rams the French steamer *Ville de Rochefort*, and 23 of the latter's crew are drowned.

October 15.—The French railway strike is broken, the directors agreeing to an increase in the men's wages.

Ramon Barros Luco is elected President of Chile.

October 16.—The French dirigible *Clement-Bayard* makes a trip from Compiegne, near Paris, to London in six hours.

October 17.—Enormous damage is caused by tornadoes in Cuba.

October 19.—King Manuel of Portugal and the Queen Mother arrive in England.

Thirty-seven new cases of cholera and seventeen deaths occur in Italy.

Domestic

October 15.—E. Dana Durand, Director of the Census, gives out a statement charging a gross effort to pad the census of several Western cities.

United States Senator J. P. Dolliver dies at his home in Fort Dodge, Ia.

October 16.—Four persons are killed and twenty-five injured in a trolley accident at Boston.

October 17.—The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, announces at the opening of its new hospital a further gift from Mr. Rockefeller of $3,820,000.

October 18.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe dies at Middletown, N. Y.

Walter Wellman, who left Atlantic City on October 15 in the dirigible *America*, intending to cross the Atlantic Ocean, abandons his dirigible off Cape Hatteras, and he and his crew are picked up by the liner *Trent*.

October 19.—The Rhode Island Republican Convention at Providence renominates Governor Aram J. Pothier.

Frederick W. Mansfield, temporarily nominated by the Massachusetts Democratic Convention for Governor, withdraws, and Eugene N. Foss becomes the party's nominee.

October 20.—David B. Hill, former United States Senator, Governor and Democratic leader in New York State, dies at his home, Wolfert's Roost, near Albany.

Mayor Gaynor appoints J. C. Cropsey as Police Commissioner of New York City, following the resignation of Commissioner Baker.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

	Population.		Per cent. Increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	34.2
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	10.7
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	42.0
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	32.5
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	40.8
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	20.0
Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	47.5
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	10.5
Lima, O.	30,508	21,723	40.4
Lorain, O.	28,883	16,028	80.2
Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	33.2
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	20.0
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	25.7
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865	36.5
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	68.9
Newark, O.	25,404	18,157	39.9
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555	21.0
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	81.5
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	16.8
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	26.8
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	57.1
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	1.0
Tacoma, Wash.	82,972	37,714	120.0
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,686	27.7
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	53.3
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20,976	22.7
Zanesville, O.	28,026	23,538	19.1

His Rights.—It was a little Cleveland boy, American-born, who rebelled fiercely when his Italian father whipt him for some misdemeanor. "But, Tony, your father has a right to whip you when you are naughty," said his teacher in an effort to uphold parental authority. Tony's big eyes flashed. "I'm a citizen of the United States," he declared. "Do you think I'm going to let any foreigner lick me?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

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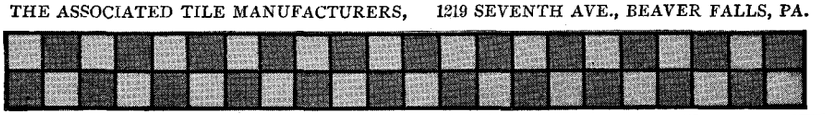

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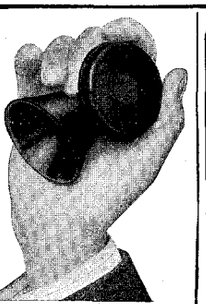

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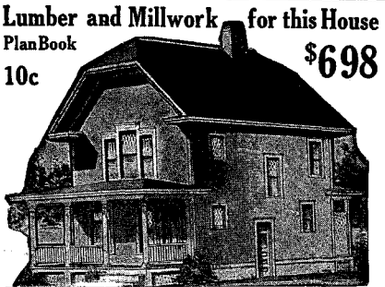

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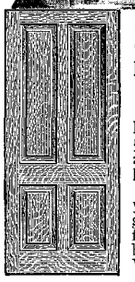

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STOCK MARKET

In the third week of October rising prices were prevailing in the stock market. Short covering in part accounted for this, but not for all. Large interests were extending their support and commission brokerage business had taken the place of the stagnation which had prevailed for many weeks. Altho news in general was not favorable, except as to crops, it was distinctly seen that improvement had gone on from day to day. In the mass of news the most favorable item came from the steel corporation, which reported that orders on hand were less by 379,000 tons on September 30 than on August 30, this decrease amounting to 11 per cent. The orders left on hand were in fact the smallest since the reaction of 1904, when the producing capacity was less than two-thirds of what it is to-day. On the same day was printed the Government October estimate of the grain crops, showing the largest yield of corn and oats on record, and the yield of wheat 12,000,000 bushels better than the trade had expected. Discussing these two items and their influence on the market, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Both the steel statement and the grain statement represented very great change in the situation since midsummer, but in opposite directions. In July, the Steel Trust's orders on hand were as large as in the middle of 1909, and people were hopeful that an increase was at hand. Since then, the orders on the books have decreased 35 per cent. In July, the grain trade figured out from the Government's condition estimated a wheat crop of 625,000,000 bushels; in August, with the drought unbroken, it estimated 2,890,000,000 bushels for the corn yield. Last Monday's figures were translated into estimates of 691,700,000 bushels wheat and 3,046,016,000 bushels corn.

"The stock market might either have declined because of disappointment over the steel trade position, or have advanced because of relief at the crop report, or have done nothing whatever. It chose to advance, with Stock Exchange business more active than it had been at any time since the somewhat fateful closing week of last July. Not only did all the favorite stocks of speculators rise 2 to 3 points over Monday's lowest, but shares of the Steel Corporation itself, the subject of Monday's unfavorable news, went up no less than 4.

"Such a response suggested several questions. One was, whether the market of the week was discounting something favorable ahead of it, or was merely making compensation for previous overdiscounting of the unfavorable. Another was, whether the rise in prices meant that the market does not expect a Democratic landslide on November 8, or that it does expect it and will be glad to see it. The third question had to do with the money market's capacity, in its present tenuous position, to support a Stock Exchange speculation for the rise. This last question would be apt to get the earliest answer."

Coincident with the rise in the market, there was a growing belief in an outcome of the elections favorable to business sentiment. One of the large Wall-Street houses said the recent improvement had been due to the fine crop report, and also to "the widespread conviction that the political sentiment of this State is shaping itself to administer a crushing rebuke to radicalism and so-called 'new nationalism' at the coming election." The New York *Herald* on October 16 printed an elaborate forecast of the result in this State which pointed strongly to the election of Mr. Dix as Governor.

Moody's Magazine for October, discussing the outlook, declared that if trade reaction should continue at the present pace for another four or five months, we would see no serious declines in the stock market after the end of this year, and during the year 1911 were likely to see a steady and persistent recovery in all security prices. The writer believed that "we have during the past year so far liquidated our liability throughout the country as to feel confident that the year 1911 will almost certainly be a period of recovery and general recuperation in business lines." This might come, even tho political and other events should at first retard it.

THE BOND MARKET

The improvement in the bond market, noted here a month ago, has continued well into October. Late in September more signs of improvement had been seen than for many weeks. While the actual increase in the number of real investment buyers had not been remarkable, *The Financial World* found that dealers "had received so many evidences of renewed interest on the part of old customers that they had begun to stock up with bonds, satisfied that there was to be a large demand." Syndicates which last winter went into undertakings that proved for a time unprofitable, were "just beginning to see daylight";—in fact, many of them "cleaned up most of their holdings and some were entirely sold out." While they made little or nothing by way of profit, "they considered it lucky that they did not meet with losses." The bonds were disposed of to insurance companies, other large investors, and bond houses.

In the first week of October the same paper noted as the chief feature of the bond market continued firmness. The trend of inquiries from investors was distinctly "away from short-termed notes toward long-termed, high-grade bonds." This was accepted as convincing proof of an improvement in investing conditions, since previously buyers had put their money only into such securities "as gave a high yield and matured next year." The writer said further:

"Most bond dealers state that the inquiry from investors is being followed up by more sales than were to be noted a month ago. Then inquiries would come in, but the dealer would hear no more from his customer. Now inquiries usually mean orders. There are no indications of a rush of buyers, and this is regarded as a good sign. A steady but sure absorption of the existing issues is far preferable, the bond men say, to a quick plunge and reckless buying which might be followed by a slump. A few other houses state that the actual business with them is still far from satisfactory and they fear a cessation of the buying when the political campaign becomes warmed up and the politicians and candidates begin to discuss the corporations, watered capital, 'the interests,' and the like. None of this fear has yet developed, however, and the majority of opinion is that the stock-in-trade of the several political parties is so well known that no one will be frightened by it when the fireworks are actually touched off.

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ume, but it is lessening, if anything, while investment-buying from individuals is increasing."

Still later conditions remained good. On October 15, when the stock market was showing a marked tendency upward, and thus had become a counter-attraction, the New York *Evening Post* noted that the bond market held its own. While the movement of bonds from the hands of underwriting bankers to dealers had somewhat abated, dealers reported that their recently acquired supplies were still moving freely. Continuing, the writer said:

"There is theoretically a point, no doubt, at which a bull movement in stocks would react unfavorably upon the bond market, partly by reason of competitive inducements and partly by reason of the fact that it takes a lot of money to finance a bull campaign in stocks, but that point apparently has not been reached."

ELECTIONS AND THE STOCK MARKET

In a discussion of predictions of a bull market current in September, John Moody, in the magazine which bears his name, discusses the influence of the results of political campaigns on the course of the stock market. He believes that a political party and its success or failure do not in themselves generally prove to be forcible enough factors "to counteract other and more fundamental influences." Looking back twenty years, he finds that many changes which partizans have attributed to political changes have been caused by other influences which were more dominant.

He cites the landslide of 1890, which was more sweeping than any which can be expected this year. The market declined immediately after the election of 1890, but the records clearly enough show that this decline "was caused by other than political influences." England's financial condition at that time was in an extraordinary condition, the suspension of the great house of Baring taking place on November 15.

This, and not the election, was "the real factor which brought about the enormous liquidation in both this market and the English at that time," and it would have occurred regardless of the American election, the economic condition in this country as well as in England having been for a long period "of the unsoundest." He cites further, as evidence of the lack of relation between the political landslide and the Baring panic, the fact that the stock market throughout 1891 and 1892 was attended by advances which were firmly held until near the close of 1892. During that period there was a strong Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and the belief was growing that the Harrison administration would be followed by the election of a Democratic president. But the gross earnings of railroads expanded steadily and the figures for trade and banking indicated a state of general prosperity.

In fact, a period of inflation had ensued and economic conditions in general were unsound, owing largely to the enactment of the Sherman Silver Purchase Laws, ending in "what was probably the most violent panic which has ever taken place in this country." It has often been held, and Mr. Taft has made the statement, that this panic of 1893 was brought about by changes in the tariff, which reduced the tariff to something like a revenue basis. While the panic occurred in the early part of 1893, the new tariff bill

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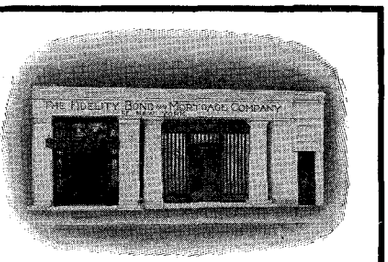

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was not passed until July, 1894, and did not go into operation until August 27 of that year, after which "there was no real decline in the stock market for a very long time." Mr. Moody believes it is safe to assert that this panic "would have occurred, even if the Republicans had stayed in power and no change in the tariff had been brought about at all." The entire history of that period shows that the cause of the panic was inflation and the weakening of Government credit "through the imminent danger of free-silver legislation." After the tariff went into effect, there not only failed to be a real decline, but within four months "a sharp rise occurred," which continued nearly a year. When declines once more set in, two years after the law took effect,—that is, in the summer of 1896,—they are to be directly attributed "to free-silver agitation and the imminent danger of the election of Mr. Bryan on practically a free-silver platform."

Looking forward to the likelihood of further tariff legislation during the coming year, Mr. Moody believes it is not reasonable to assume "that even a quite radical change in the present tariff law will bring on an industrial depression, or make more intense the present trade reaction." No such political unsettlement as a change in the control of the House of Representatives and the legislation likely to follow, can have any effect on security values sufficient to counteract "the fundamental trade influences now at work."

In Europe, however, the present political uncertainty has exerted a potent influence and this has retarded investment both in stocks and bonds. While sales of bonds have been effected abroad, much disappointment has been encountered. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Berlin, says:

"The uncertainties of the political situation in your country are looked upon with no little concern. However your Congressional elections may go next month, nobody here can pretend to guess what their ultimate financial meaning will be. The German market will naturally have to depend, as usual in such cases, upon Wall Street for its interpretation of the elections and for any new financial forecast which they may necessitate. It is interesting to note that Roosevelt's success at Saratoga last week was interpreted here as another ground for reserve in respect to American securities, since it was believed to be a move in his game for the Presidency two years hence.

"In view of the numerous uncertainties of the political and business situation, it is not at all probable that Germans will take any very active interest in American things this year."

A LOW RECORD FOR BRITISH CONSOLS

British Consols within a few weeks have sold at 80, which is the lowest quotation for them in more than seventy years. Much comment has been awakened by this circumstance. More attention in fact has been drawn to it than to the decline in high-grade securities in general throughout the world. This is due not only to the prominence of consols and to the attempts made to check their decline, but to the extent of the decline itself. Ten years ago consols were selling at £99 5s. 8d. when they yielded investors only £2 11s. 6d. per annum. As they are now selling at about 80, they yield £3 2s. 6d. Meanwhile, British railroad and investment securities have been yielding between 4 and 5 per cent. which in large part must explain the decline.

A writer in *Moody's Magazine*, Dr. Arthur Selwyn-Brown, discusses the causes of this decline in a special article. Outstanding consols at the present time amount to £608,-162,000, of which £573,739,142 are of the class known as 2½ per cents. They do not comprize the total existing debt of the English Government which is set down as more than £750,000,000, of which about £52,000,-000 are liabilities of a current nature. Following is a table of the average price and yield of consols at different periods since 1840:

Year	Average Price of the Year.	Yield at Average Price. L.	S.	D.
1840	90 1/4	3.	6.	6
1845	98 3/8	3.	0.	10
1850	96 1/2	3.	2.	2
1855	90 1/2	3.	6.	4
1860	94	3.	3.	10
1865	89 1/2	3.	7.	1
1870	92 1/2	3.	4.	10
1875	93 3/4	3.	4.	0
1884	101	2.	19.	5
1890	96 1/8	2.	17.	1
1895	106 1/8	2.	11.	10
1896	110 3/4	2.	9.	8
1897	112 13/32	2.	8.	11
1898	110 15/16	2.	9.	7
1899	106 7/8	2.	11.	6
1900	99 1/8	2.	15.	2
1901	94 1/4	2.	18.	4
1906	88 5/16	2.	16.	7
1907	84 1/4	2.	19.	5
1908	86 1/16	2.	18.	1
1909	84 1/8	2.	19.	5
1910	81	3.	0.	0

From this table it appears that the highest price ever obtained for consols was in 1890, when they advanced to 114. This rise Mr. Selwyn-Brown attributes to "scarcity of stock, the operation of sinking funds, and the demand for the investment of savings-bank funds." Writers who have discust the causes of the recent decline differ. Some have said it was principally due to the law of supply and demand acting freely, but the writer believes this law does not fully account for many fluctuations that have taken place. Others have explained that the decline was due to the increasing gold supply, and still others have advanced political reasons, the new principle of taxation, and the state of foreign trade. Mr. Selwyn-Brown believes the true explanation lies in the fact that consols "are simply sinking under their own weight." He says further:

"Looking at the table giving the average price of consols since 1840, it will be noticed that between 1840 and 1881 they yielded a little over 3 per cent. On April 5, 1889, the yield was reduced from 3 per cent. to 2¾ per cent. and on April 5, 1903, it was reduced from 2¾ to 2½ per cent., at which it now remains. Consequently, in order to give the same yield to investors as they did in the period 1840–1881, they will have to sell down to about 77. That is apparently what they are doing. The price is getting down to its proper figure after being put up to an extraordinary figure by accidental means. The great prestige the stock enjoys has caused the decline to be slow. But the high returns of other securities have caused investors to do a little figuring and they have found that the differences in yields between consols and other investments of a safe nature are sufficiently large to warrant exchanges being made. This has led to the selling of consols and the reinvestment of the proceeds in other securities."

THE TRADE OUTLOOK

During the month of October improvement here and there in trade has been noted by *Bradstreet's*. Early in September this

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improvement was first observed, but it was not sufficient to imply enlargement in the general demand. Buying in general was cautious, showing little disposition to anticipate distant requirements. While good crop reports had helped sentiment, political discussion tended to repress demand. Collections were classed as "from fair to good." In the middle of the month, the same authority described trade as "irregular and still lacking snap." The better tone discovered the week before in some quarters had shown a tendency toward wider dissemination of activity. The causes cited for this were the official crop reports recording bumper yields of corn and oats, and the advent of settled weather in certain parts of the country. The better tone in securities had further helped matters. Collections on the whole showed improvement. In the West they were classed as about fair. Improvement was most manifest in the South where the moving of cotton had released much money. In iron and steel there was a better sentiment, but business on the whole had not greatly enlarged. The leather trade looked for increasing business, altho Eastern manufacturers reported only 75 per cent. of normal orders on hand, and their machinery was not actively employed. Bank clearings showed declines. They aggregated for the week ending October 13 $2,619,590,000, which was a decrease of 19.1 per cent. from the previous week and of 23.3 per cent. from the corresponding week of 1909. Outside of New York the loss was 9.8 per cent. from last week and 4.6 per cent. from the corresponding week last year. The decrease in New York from last year was 34.3 per cent.

INCOME BONDS AND OTHERS

A southern railroad having failed to pay the interest on its income bonds, holders of those bonds brought suit to compel payment, the case being still in court. This item furnishes a text for an article in *The Saturday Evening Post* on bonds of this class. Investors have not commonly understood well the risk involved in an income bond. As the name implies the payment of interest on such bonds is contingent upon earnings. Originally they were issued under railroad reorganizations by financiers who did not wish to increase the fixt charges of the road and yet desired to give a bond to the old security-holders. In reality income bonds are not bonds, inasmuch as the payment of interest does not become a fixt charge, being paid only when earned. Moreover, holders, when the interest is not paid, do not have the power of foreclosing and so tying up the road. This bond is not really a claim on anything and practically has no security behind it. The holder is merely a partner in the enterprise like a stockholder, sharing the profits or standing the losses.

Bonds of this class in late years have been going out of fashion, largely because the public has become educated in knowledge of what good bonds are. Moreover, there has been much controversy and even litigation over failures to pay interest on income bonds. In reality this bond little more than a certificate of stock, the interest as well as dividend being declared by the board of directors. The question has constantly arisen with holders of income bonds as to whether the interest had or had not been earned. They had no means of knowing this, except such word as they might get

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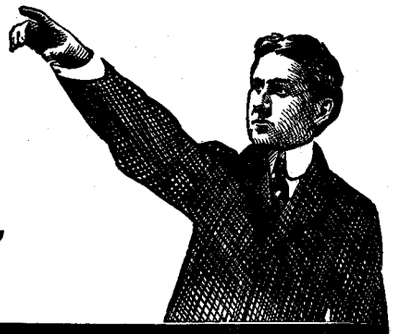

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from the management, and in the management the matter became largely "one of mere bookkeeping." In the past, payment of interest on these bonds often has been "a matter of the attitude of the officials toward the bonds rather than of the ability of the road to pay."

The writer comments also on what is known as the debenture bond, "which is not a mortgage or claim on anything, but a promise to pay." Bonds of this class will be safe or unsafe according as the credit of the road is good or bad. When a road or corporation has a fine record for keeping its promises, such bonds may become safe investments. The best evidence will be found in the reports of earnings and of dividends paid on the stock for a considerable number of years. Among the roads which have issued debentures may be named the New York Central, New Haven, and Lake Shore, all of which would be accepted anywhere as good for their face value, these roads having maintained dividends on their stock for long periods.

The writer has a paragraph dealing with a class of bonds not particularly well known to the general public, but which really stand high in an investment sense. These are equipment bonds, or as they are sometimes called "equipment trust certificates." They are issued almost exclusively by railroads. Their purpose is to pay for new equipment, such as engines and cars. Because engines and cars are absolutely necessary to the operation of a road, it is obvious that a railroad company will take good care to pay the interest and principal of these bonds. Indeed, such care almost takes precedence of other things. An example of this kind of bond is furnished in what is known as the Equipment Gold Trusts of the Southern Railway, which pay 4 per cent. and fall due in 1921. They are secured by 10 passenger cars, 35 switch cars, 55 freight locomotives, and 10,000 freight cars.

Some of the better known standard bonds are also discust by the writer, including "underlying bonds" the first mortgage, refunding and consolidated bonds. Investors in bonds should bear in mind always that there is "very little in the name." The important thing to know is "just what lies behind the name, in the shape of good marketable or valuable security." In case the bond is a claim on something, the investor should find out "how close it is to the property pledged." If he can not find out himself, he should ask some one who can.

Stillwell, Arthur Edward. Confidence or National Suicide? 12mo, pp. 120. The Banker's Publishing Co., New York.

Mr. Stillwell is a railroad official of large experience in building and administering properties. He writes chiefly of recent legislation of the Commerce Commission and of the popular outcry against railroads, maintaining that on the success of railroads the life of the business world depends. He contends that railroad rates should be advanced in order to offset the rise in wages. He believes the Government would have been willing to have them advanced had not a general protest come from shippers. He can find no solid reason for the present slump in American securities, except in this opposition. There is no foreign foe to blame; the real foe is within. Railroads have opened up sections of the country where before they were built the land could not

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be given away, but since they were built farms by the thousands have been tilled there and many cities built. He cites one railroad which "increased the value of land $614,400,000, gave employment to labor to the extent of $30,000,000 per year, and opened opportunities for the investment of $200,000,000. In England men who did such a piece of work would be honored—in this country they are "hounded." James J. Hill is lauded as an empire-builder. The rise in value of lands has far exceeded any rise in the value of railroad stock. If any "water" exists in railroad stocks it exists also in the lands which the roads have made profitable. Neither is watered in any true sense, when they produce income to justify their value. He has been informed that because of meddling with rates and the popular agitation, fully $100,000,000 in improvements for railroads have been abandoned during four months of this year. Of that sum fully one-half would have gone into the pockets of laboring men. He believes a proper solution of the existing difficulties could be accomplished only by granting a slight increase in freight and passenger rates—an increase which would net to the railroad earnings of 1 per cent. more than now. He would then "let the rates alone for fifteen years." Once bond- and shareholders could be assured that no radical rate changes would be made for that time, he believes we should see inaugurated "a period of the greatest prosperity our nation has witnessed."

Europe would then pour her capital into this country. Manufacturers would be pushed severely to fill their orders and there would be no more panics for fifteen years. One of the notable chapters in the book is devoted to "The Englishman." It is a laudation of his industrial achievements in every quarter of the globe, written with fine appreciation and literary charm. We are told that an "Englishman is the best friend in the world. Once you win his confidence, it is your fault if you do not keep it to the end."

THE COMING POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS

Before the close of the present year, it is expected that the Federal Government will have entered upon its experiment of establishing postal savings-banks. A writer in *The Banker's Magazine* for October outlines in some detail the nature of these banks, the aim of which will be to promote habits of thrift and industry among the masses, and at the same time settle some of the troublesome bond problems of the Government itself. Ultimately it is the intention to have a bank at every post-office and to offer for deposits absolute security and 2 per cent. interest. The funds thus derived will be used by the Government to retire its 3-per-cent. bonds, the first $63,000,000 obtained being employed in that way. Depositors, should they so choose, may buy bonds of the Government in multiples of $20.

At the beginning, hardly more than a few experimental stations will be established, inasmuch as the appropriation is quite inadequate for more, that sum being only $100,000. It is doubtful whether any of the large cities will be included among these first experimental stations. The managers of the banks expect to find it easy enough to get money without advertising. Their chief problem will be how to handle the money from a bookkeeping standpoint. Investigations have already been made into the sys-

Peace and Plenty

An Advertisement by Elbert Hubbard

POVERTY destroys a man's courage and weakens his natural inclination to look you in the eye and tell the truth. Money is the counter in this game of life. And while we do not love Money for its own sake, we realize that it is only money that can ward off want, woe, wretchedness—perhaps starvation—when earning power is gone. And earning power, for all of us, will surely go some time—this we know. Money stands between you and the fear of want. When you insure your life you insure your peace of mind. Also, you insure the peace of mind of those who depend upon you. It is not want that eats out our hearts, and renders our work nil: it is the fear of want—worry, apprehension, uncertainty, doubt. Life-insurance means assurance. I believe that nothing will increase a man's earning power so much as the feeling that he is an insurable proposition, and has made all snug against stormy weather, and even mortal shipwreck itself. Yet money in a lump sum in the hands of those not versed in finance is a burden, and sometimes a menace. It lays them open to the machinations of the tricky and dishonest, also—the well meaning men of the Colonel Sellers class who know just how to double it in a month. Realizing these things, and to meet a great human need, the Equitable is now issuing a policy, which instead of being paid in a lump sum, gives a fixed monthly payment as long as the beneficiary shall live, payable for twenty years in any event. It works either way. It will provide an income for your own future if you live. It will provide an income for your wife (or your son, daughter, mother, father, sister or other dependent) if you die. And if you both live, it will protect you both.

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tems employed by some of the largest existing savings-banks and much information has been obtained from postal banks already in operation in other countries.

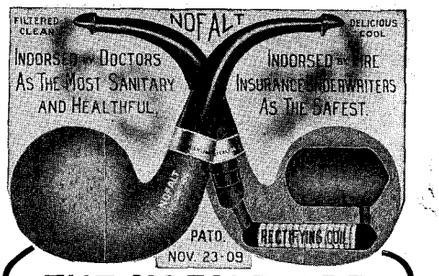
Some of the details already agreed upon are given in the article. The familiar pass-book of the savings-bank, for example, will not be used, but instead of it a certificate of deposit. Through what is known as the "stamp system" small deposits will be accepted, but no deposit in any single month can exceed $100, nor can any depositor have to his or her credit at one time more than $500. The funds received by postmasters and depositors are to be deposited in State and National banks in the communities where the post-offices are, the interest paid on them to be 2¼ per cent.

In a recent report by the Treasury Department it is stated that thus far 566 postmasters have asked to be designated as depositories, the number of banks making application reaching over 1,100. The Middle West leads all sections of the country in these applications. Next in order come the South and Far West. Pennsylvania, which has now only 13 savings-banks of the regular type, but more than 1,400 building and loan associations, furnishes 45 of these applications for postmasters and 125 of those for the banks. Minnesota responds with 46 postmasters and 68 banks; Ohio with 49 postmasters and 68 banks. Only 4.4 per cent. of the applications come from New England. From New York only 18 requests have come from postmasters and 38 from banks. These returns are in line with expectations, the few applications from New York and New England being due to the fact that those sections are already well supplied with savings-banks, while the interior States have few and sometimes none. Of the 642 mutual savings-banks now in existence nearly 600 are in New York and New England. These institutions are so admirably managed and deposits in them so secure, and they cover such a wide territory, that ample facilities already exist in those communities for the small savings of the people. Moreover, banks and trust companies in those communities, by the payment of interest on deposits, provide for the savings of persons of larger means.

What the effect of the postal banks will be on the business of other savings-banks is a matter concerning which much has been said. There can be no doubt that they will draw millions of dollars out of hoarding, some of which will be left on deposit, and some will go into government bonds. Officers of the other savings-banks are of opinion that the most of the money entrusted to the postal banks will be money formerly hoarded, or the money of people who formerly did not save anything. They believe that the postal banks will thus promote the saving habit among the masses and will teach them the earning-power of money.

AS TO TARIFF REVISION

A reflection of the views of the financial community as to what is likely to be done in the next Congress with the existing tariff, is found in *The Banker's Magazine* for October, where M. C. Lavallette writes that it seems likely that "the sentiment demanding further revision, and apparent in every part of the country, will inevitably force the issue." This sentiment is said to have spread generally through the country and is "unconfined to any class or any part of it." Think-



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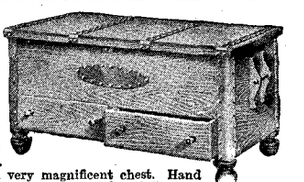

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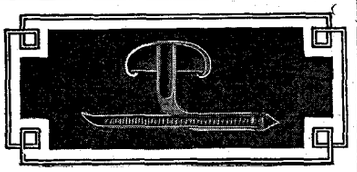

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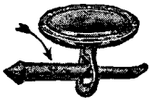
The variety of Larter designs and settings is so wide that you should see this booklet in order to give full range to your choice. It illustrates the Larter line and tells what studs and buttons should be worn on all occasions. Free on request.



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ing people consider that the Payne-Aldrich Bill "was no real redemption of the pledge of the Republican party." Revision of the tariff had been demanded and had been promised, but what the country got was "a churning-over of schedules with a little rearrangement here and there, but no real revision, at least no real revision downward." Friends of the Payne-Aldrich measure have hoped that prosperity "would smooth down the opposition to the bill and eventually cause the country to become satisfied with it, but this has not come to pass." The writer says further:

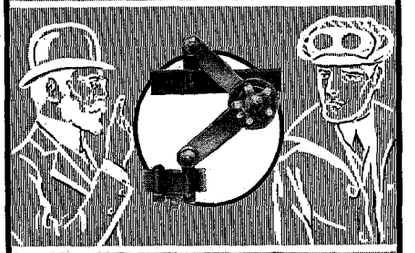
"The country has been fairly prosperous, it is true, but early in the year so sharp a check was administered to the upturn in things that the attention of the people at large has been very forcibly directed to the tariff and tariff matters. Instead of people becoming more satisfied with the tariff work done by the last Congress, dissatisfaction has grown, and grown rapidly. Nor have even the Republican leaders failed to see the handwriting on the wall. Without hesitation it can be said that in the innermost circles it is now admitted that a bad mistake was made and that at the next session of Congress a real revision of the tariff will have to take place."

SOME NEW BONDS

One of the largest trust companies of New York has issued a list of bonds which it can "recommend to the average business man and those who desire to invest their surplus funds safely and advantageously." The list has been compiled with a view to "intrinsic strength, combined with an attractive income return." Inasmuch as the list contains not only the title of the bond, the rate of interest and the date of maturity, but the approximate yield at current prices, readers may find the list interesting. It will be observed that the amount of yield varies from 4.35 to 6 per cent. on the investment. Nearly all these bonds are offered at near par, the most of them being slightly below par:

Issue.	Rate.	Maturity.	Approx. Yield.
Railroad Bonds			
Norfolk & Western Ry. Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage Bonds	4%	July 1, 1944	4.35%
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Debenture Bonds	4%	July 1, 1934	4.45%
Balt. & O. R. R., Pitts., Lake Erie & W. Va. System Refunding Bonds	4%	Nov. 1, 1941	4.45%
Spokane International Ry. First Mortgage Bonds	5%	July 1, 1955	4.72%
Rio Grande Western Ry. First Consolidated Bonds	4%	Apr. 1, 1949	4.86%
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 45-Year Mortgage Bonds	5%	Nov. 1, 1952	4.88%
Short-Term Notes			
Balt. & Ohio R. R. 3-Year Secured Notes	4½%	June 1, 1913	4.90%
Southern Ry. 3-Year Notes	5%	Feb. 1, 1913	5.65%
Railroad Equipment Bonds			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. Equipment Bonds, Series "D"	4½%	Semiannually from Nov. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1925	4.80%
Seaboard Air Line Equipment Bonds, Series "J"	5%	Semiannually from June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1917	4.90%
Industrial Bonds			
Gen. Rubber Co. Guar. Debent. Bonds	4½%	July 1, 1915	5.90%
Victor-American Fuel Co. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds	6%	Feb. 1, 1940	6%

STOP JOLTING



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"The passengers as well as the driver (of a motor car) should pay especial attention to the muscular support of the abdominal viscera just as they should in railway cars, or in a carriage, or any conveyance, since the jolting of the vehicle over ruts and obstructions in the road tends to produce prolapse of the stomach, kidneys, intestines and liver, if the spinal and abdominal muscles are not kept in proper balance of contraction. Neglect of this simple precaution may also lead to the dislocation of the kidneys by a severe jolt which occurs while muscles and ligaments supporting these organs are unduly relaxed."

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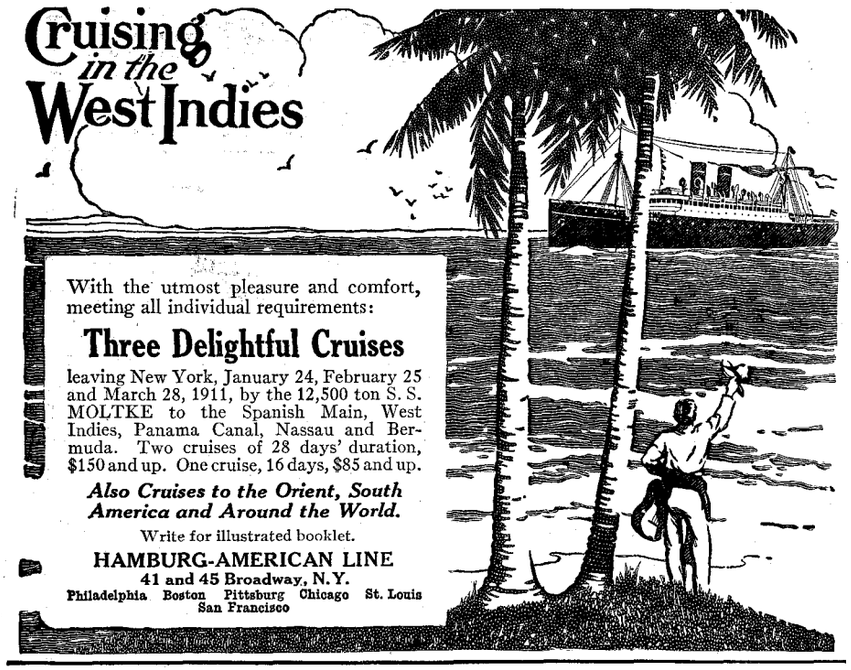

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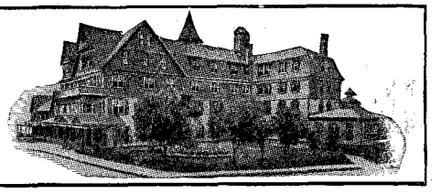

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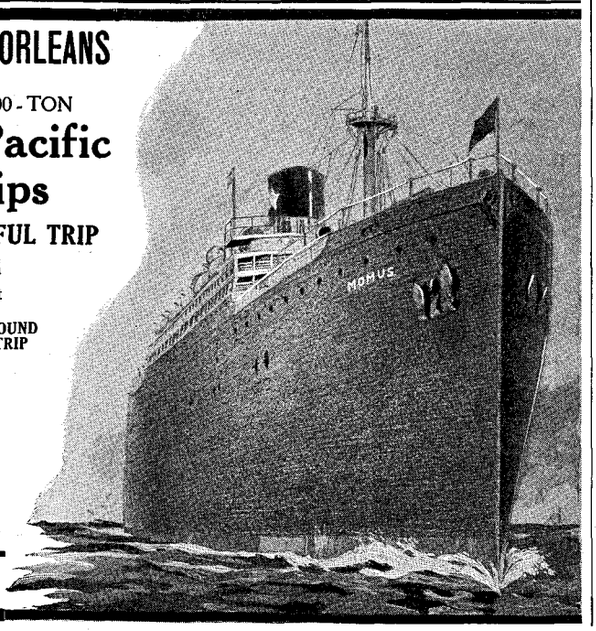

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. S.," Grand Junction, Colo.—"Please give the meaning and derivation of the word 'bleacher' as applied to certain of the seats surrounding a baseball field."

This term is defined in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 206, col. 1) as "an outdoor uncovered seat or stand for spectators: commonly in the plural." Its derivation is the same as that of the word "bleach,' from the Anglo-Saxon word *blaecan*, to become pale. Reference is thereby made to the bleaching effects of the elements upon the exposed seats.

"C. D. D.," Benton, Pa.—"Kindly state whether the word 'rotation' can be used synonymously with 'succession,' as in the sentence, 'The boy found three wormy chestnuts in *rotation*.'"

The word "rotation" conveys a similar meaning to that of the word "succession," in the sense of a following of things consecutively; but an additional sense of a successive *return* of time or events is indicated by the former word, which would preclude its use in the sentence cited. This distinction may be noted in the case of a *succession* of crops, and a *rotation* of crops, the latter signifying the return of specified crops in a regular sequence, the former merely indicating a series of crops, one after another, without regard to their return in an established order.

"E. C. B.," Belmont, N. H.—"Kindly give an explanation of the pronoun and relative in the two following sentences: '*He* to *whom* obstacles are opportunities and difficulties a test of strength, . . . is a typical American.' 'Often the apparently selfish man is *he whom* exacting circumstance has forced to be intent upon his task . . . so that absorption in every task . . . becomes the habit of his life.'"

There are several general rules represented in these two sentences that will explain the construction of the relative in its connection with the pronoun. Altho relative pronouns agree with their antecedents in gender, person, and number, their case is determined by their use in the sentence. In the first sentence, "he" is in the nominative case because it is the subject of the verb *is*. "Whom" is in the objective case, object of the preposition *to*, according to the rule that "a noun or a pronoun made the object of a preposition is governed by it in the objective case." In the second sentence, the relative is the object of the active-transitive verb *has forced* and is therefore in the objective case. In regard to this construction, Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" states that "a relative or an interrogative pronoun is commonly placed at the head of its clause, and of course it precedes the verb which governs it."

"E. G. R.," Northboro, Mass.—(1) "Is it proper to say that a preposition takes an object? For instance, in the sentence, 'The book is on the table,' is the noun *table* the object of the preposition *on*? (2) Kindly parse the word 'home' in the sentence, 'I am going home.'"

(1) A preposition is defined as "a word which shows the relation between the noun or pronoun following it, and some other word in the sentence." A similar ruling reads, "A noun or a pronoun made the object of a preposition is governed by it in the objective case," and it is therefore correct to state that a noun is the "object" of the preposition.

(2) The noun "home" in the sentence submitted is used in the capacity of an adverb, and may be parsed as such. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" gives the general rule that "some particular instances may be quoted in which other parts of speech seem to take the nature of adverbs, so as either to become such, or to be apparently used for them; . . . as, 'He will come *home to-morrow*.'"

"C. G. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Could either of the following expressions be correctly used in the sentence, 'I can sharpen a pencil *as good as* (or *as well as*) that'?"

Both of these expressions are recorded in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 121, col. 1), and either one is correct. The grammatical construction is explained as follows: "To [the conjunction] *as*, corresponds *as;* with an adjective or an adverb to express the equality of degree."

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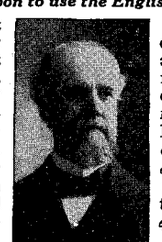

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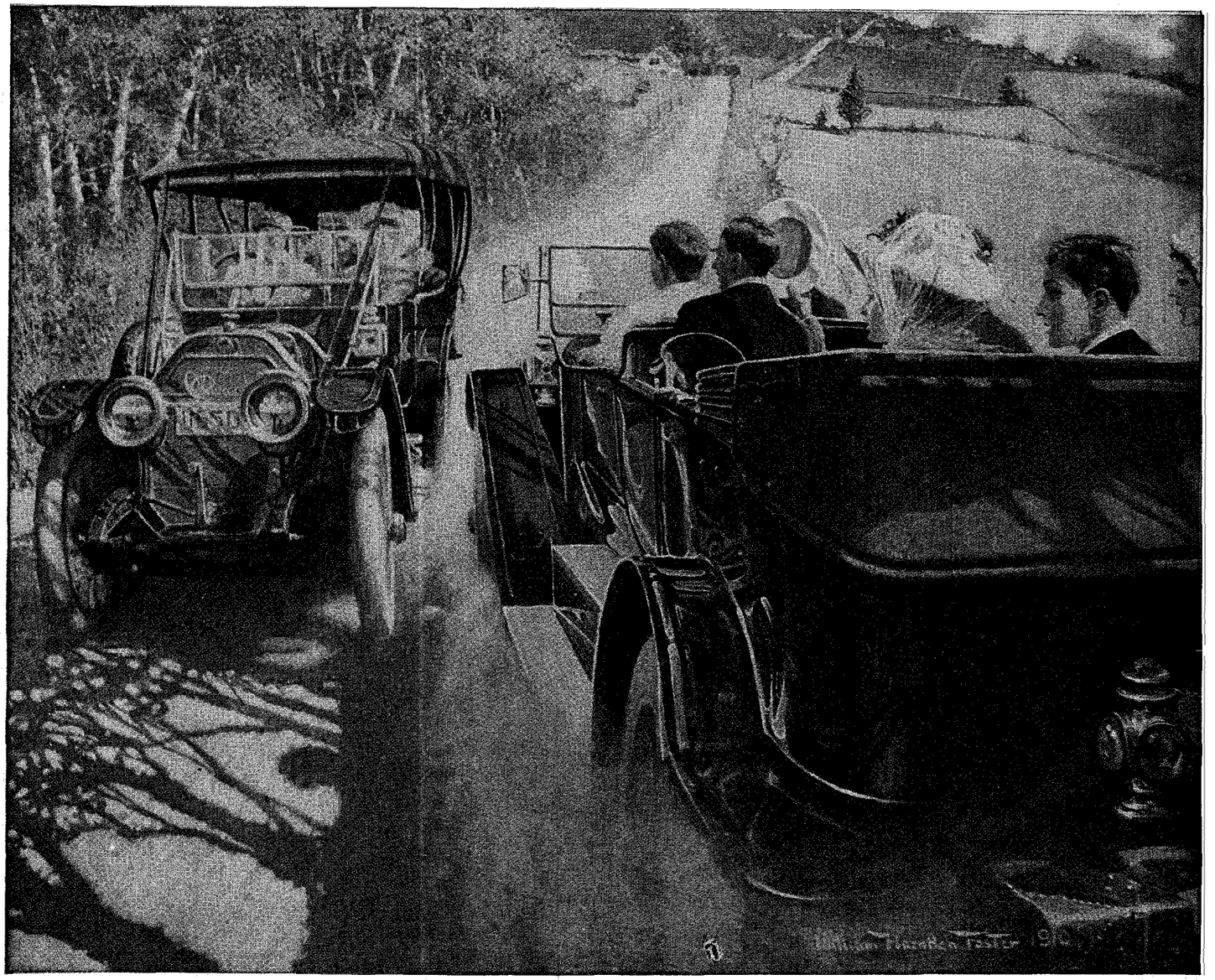

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